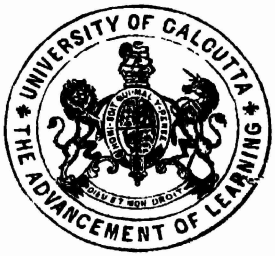
University of Calcutta.

MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR

1873-74.



CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING.
1874.

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MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 1.

THE 26TH APRIL.

Present:

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON
COL. HYDE.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE REVD. S. DYSON.
THE REVD. W. C. FYFE.
THE REVD. DR. JARDINE.
MR WOODROW.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
BABOO KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEA.
BABOO RAMCHUNDER MITRA.
BABOO GOURDAS BYSACK.
MOULOVI KUBEER UDDIN.
MR. BLANFORD.
CAPT. JARRETT.
MR. MILLETT.
MR. PHILLIPS.
MUNSHI TAMEEZ KHAN, KHAN BAHADOOR.
BABOO JUGGADANANDA MOOKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR
BABOO KANAILAL DEY, RAI BAHADOOR.

1. The Senate met to receive the report of the Syndicate for the year 1872-73, and to re-appoint the Registrar.

The report, having been circulated to Members, was taken as read, and on the motion of the Chairman—

The report was adopted.

2. The Chairman then proposed—

That Mr. Sutcliffe be re-appointed Registrar; Captain Jarrett seconded the proposal.

The proposal was carried.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed.)

R. COUCH,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 1.

THE 28TH JUNE.

Present:

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON, *in the Chair*.
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
COL. HYDE.

3. The Officiating Registrar reported that he had taken over charge of the Registrar's Office from Mr. Sutcliffe on the afternoon of the 1st of May.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

4. Read proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Senate on the 26th of April.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

5. The Registrar submitted the deed of release proposed to be given to the Trustees of the Will of the late Hon'ble Prasanna Kumar Tagore, C. S. I., in exchange for 4 per cent. Government Securities to the amount of three lakhs, in respect of the legacy endowing the Tagore Law Professorship (*vide* Minutes, Vol. XVI, page 83, paragraph 72), and letters from the Government Solicitor Mr. Knowles, about the execution of the deed. Also letter No. 65-3447 of the 3rd June 1873, from the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, to the Officiating Solicitor to Government, stating that the Bank holds a Power of

Attorney from the University, under which interest on the securities can be realized.

RESOLVED—

That the deed of release be laid before the Senate for approval and execution.

6. The following correspondence forwarded by the Government of India to the Syndicate for consideration, under endorsement No. 235 of the 2nd of June 1873, having been circulated to Members, was taken as read

From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—No. 234, dated Simla, the 2nd June 1873.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th October last, No. 189T, on the subject of the nomenclature of the vernacular language called Hindustani or Urdu.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council appreciates the object with which the Lieutenant-Governor, believing Urdu to mean a highly artificial language or style of language, prohibited the use of that term in Government schools. But His Excellency thinks that the Lieutenant-Governor may fairly now accept the explanations given by the University, that they desire to teach no other dialect than that commonly spoken and written in the country; and that the word *Urdu* was adopted with no spirit whatever of aggressive innovation. The word Urdu may be found in the Educational Despatch of 1854; it has been received by the departments of State education in other parts of India; it is used to mean their mother tongue, spoken and written, by Natives of some literary authority, and it seems preferable as having a more specific significance than the rather vague term Hindustani. The Governor General trusts that the term Urdu may be also eventually employed under the Government of Bengal without bringing with it any of the material consequences which His Honor apprehends, and that the change will be universally understood to be one

of name only, affecting in no manner at all the style or structure of the ordinary vernacular that is taught. But the Government of India have no wish to press upon the Lieutenant-Governor any unpalatable revocation of orders which have been already issued to the Educational Department of Bengal, though uniformity of nomenclature is of course desirable.

3. Your letter of the same date, No. 188 T, on the subject of the University scheme for vernacular examinations, has received the attention which is merited by the importance which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches to the question as he has there stated it. His Excellency the Governor General has determined to refer the correspondence to the Syndicate for deliberation upon the points which it suggests.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,—No. 188*T, dated Hazareebaugh, the* 10*th October* 1872.

With reference to your letter No. 378, dated the 30th August 1872, on the subject of the rules for the University vernacular examination, I am directed to submit that, reserving the original question of the nomenclature of the vernaculars for a separate letter of this date, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me in this communication to address the Government of India on the very much broader question of the future direction and regulation of middle class instruction in these provinces.

2. His Honor has learnt, for the first time, from your letter under reply, that the scheme of the Syndicate of the University for vernacular examinations had received the approval of the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor himself was, as an individual and member of the Senate, aware that such a scheme was in contemplation, but not having been consulted, nor having fully considered the matter, he did not at first realize the importance of the change which would be inaugurated. He apprehends

then that the scheme may have received the sanction of the Government of India in ordinary routine course without advertence to the magnitude of a measure which, as he will proceed to show, really takes the direction of middle class instruction out of the hands of the local Government and transfers it to the University. He can hardly suppose that so important a change would have been sanctioned without the least communication with the local Governments concerned, if the attention of the Government of India had been drawn to its character and importance; and having had no previous opportunity of making observations on the subject, he would ask to be allowed to explain his view of the bearing of the measure before it is carried out.

3. In England the middle class examinations instituted by the Universities serve an extremely useful purpose, because schools are there managed by a vast variety of bodies and private adventure proprietors: the parents of boys have little opportunity of properly testing the instruction given, and an examination by an independent body showing the teaching powers of each school has an excellent effect in detecting imposture and marking excellence.

4. But in this country it is far otherwise. Practically, it may be said that all instruction above that of the lowest indigenous schools is supervised, directed, and tested by the public educational authorities. The schools which are not Government schools, generally receive aid from Government on condition of satisfying certain educational conditions, and all schools, whether Government, aided, or private, alike compete for the rewards and honors given by the Government and the University. Their efficiency is tested and judged by their success in obtaining these prizes, and the standards set up by the examining authorities do in fact determine the education given.

5. Up to this time the state of things has been this,—the higher education has been for some years past to all intents and purposes dominated and regulated by the University standards. The col-

lege and higher schools, both Government and private, look to the pass tests and degrees of the University as the standards by which they are judged, and shape their education accordingly. The very numerous scholarships and rewards given by Government to students of this class are distributed according to the results of the University examinations. On the other hand, the vernacular and lower English schools of all sorts are tested by examinations conducted by the educational authorities under the instructions of Government only, and scholarships called vernacular and minor scholarships are very freely given as the rewards of success. Here also the instruction is naturally regulated by the standards set up by Government for the examinations and the prizes. Mr. Campbell has much interested himself in the education of the people. He has just enlarged and regulated the system of scholarships on an ascending scale so as to enable a clever boy to rise from the lowest schools to the highest by Government aid, and he has occupied himself in introducing useful knowledge and practical arts into the schools. The Government of India will therefore not be surprised that the Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling that the regulation of this education should be taken out of his hands without full discussion and consideration.

6. The University has been in many respects a success. It is certain that its pass certificates, degrees, and honors, accompanied as they are by the substantial rewards provided by Government, are most eagerly sought after, and the education prescribed by their standards is certainly of a character which commends itself to the Hindoo intellect and is acceptable to the community of educated Hindoos. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion it has at the same time its drawbacks. The University has prescribed its standards with a precision which the Lieutenant-Governor believes is not the case elsewhere; that is to say, not only the subjects but the exact books and chapters of books are rigorously laid down for each course. That course has been hitherto more literary and metaphysical than composed of science and art subjects. Per-

haps it has been too much shaped to meet the capacities of the Hindoo mind by exercising it in subjects in which it already most excels, and in which it least needs mental gymnastics. And especially the strict regulation of the books to be studied has by many been considered to promote to a very excessive degree that kind of education which is commonly designated as cram. Some competent people have, indeed, given the Lieutenant-Governor their opinion that after a great expenditure of time and labor and Government money on English education of the highest and most intellectual character, the graduates often come away with a very imperfect practical knowledge of the English language and with little else likely to be used in after life. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed in the public prints that the Hon'ble A. S. Arbuthnot (than whom probably no living man is more qualified to give an opinion on Anglo-Indian education) has expressed some such opinions in regard to University education in Madras, and His Honor has thus been emboldened to hint at possible imperfections in the system of the Calcutta University also. He says this not to depreciate the University which he acknowledges to be on the whole an extremely useful and successful body, but to show that there may be differences of opinion on the whole question whether the success of the University as a regulator of education has been so complete and unqualified that the extension of its authority is to be accepted as a matter of course.

7. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor quite clear that if the University are to carry out their scheme of vernacular examination, they must inevitably take the same place in regard to the middle class schools which they now hold in regard to higher class schools, and must dominate the instruction there given. It will be observed that they have no independent machinery by which they are to test our schools. Everything is to be conducted by the educational officers of Government as heretofore. The only difference will be that the subjects of examination will be prescribed by the University and not by the local Government. The authority

which sets the papers, prescribes the books, and wholly regulates the examination, must, as before explained, regulate the course of education. On the question of languages, for instance, on which the present discussion first arose, the language taught must be that in which the University sets the papers. They may prescribe excellent subjects, but, as before said, the power of determining the subjects will be necessarily taken from the Government and transferred to the University. The very first question put by the educational authorities was whether the middle class scholarships were to be given according to the result of the University examination. It will be manifestly absurd that the same educational authorities should conduct in the same schools one set of examinations by which University honors are to be given, and another set of examination by which the substantial rewards and scholarships of Government are to be given. Any such double system could only lead to unseemly complications which should certainly be avoided. Evidently there must be common standards. If these are to be University standards, the Government must give up its own standards and assign its scholarships by the result of the University examinations. That means the transfer of the direction and regulation of middle class education from the Government to the University, as above stated.

8. The University has lately shown an inclination to admit very slowly and cautiously a modicum of physical and natural science into its courses, and it may be hoped that it will advance further in that direction. But it is from its constitution a slow-moving body, and under the proposed system the Government will certainly be restricted to the pace at which the University may think proper to move in that direction, and to the subjects which it may prescribe. In illustration of what has been said in this paragraph, I am to mention that, so long ago as the year 1856, under the government of Sir F. Halliday, a strong committee of the best men, both civil and educational officers, was appointed to consider the subject of education in Bengal, and made a report in

which they recommended the introduction of almost everything that the present Lieutenant-Governor has sought to introduce—physical science, agricultural chemistry, botany, penmanship, rectilineal drawing, and mechanics. Mr. R. B. Chapman of the committee especially denounced the practice of cramming from prescribed books. But soon after came the University and its literary standards, and the recommendations of the committee were little acted on, though some attempt was made to carry out a few of their suggestions. Sets of diagrams, illustrations of physical geography, botany, natural history, and mechanics, which now form so important a part of the apparatus of education in new-fashioned European schools, have been supplied to a good many schools in Bengal. In some of the model schools which are attached to the Normal schools, and which do not look to University standards, the Lieutenant-Governor found that these diagrams were hung on the walls and were really understood and appreciated. But going to the regular Government schools His Honor found that such diagrams as they had were generally put away, and no attempt made to use them. On asking for explanation he was told —"Oh! they count for nothing in the University examination, and we can't get the boys to look at them; they will work at nothing but the books that enable them to pass."

9. The Lieutenant-Governor by no means for a moment arrogates to himself, nor claims for this Government, when presided over by better men, the capacity to regulate education better than the University, but His Honor believes that it is more convenient that the education of the people should be directed by the executive Government which finds the money and the machinery, and gives the rewards, rather than by a large body constituted as the University is.

10. At any rate the Lieutenant-Governor would ask that the matter should be decided after a full consideration of the subject in all its bearings, and that it should be understood that if the

vernacular standards are to be regulated by the University, the local Government must be relieved of much responsibility in regard to middle class education. Personally, the Lieutenant-Governor will regret the withdrawal from his authority of a subject in which he has taken much interest, but he has no doubt that it will be decided by the Government of India for the best interests of the country. If the Government should decide that the Lieutenant-Governor is to hand over the regulation of middle class education to the University, he trusts that care will be taken that due regard is had to the teaching of practical science and art.

RESOLVED—

That the following reply be sent to the Government of India.

From the Officiating Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(*No.* 128, *Senate House, dated* 19*th July* 1873.)

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of copies of the letters noted in the margin, under endorsement No. 235 of the 2nd June 1873, forwarding the correspondence to the Syndicate for consideration, with reference to the last paragraph of your letter to the Government of Bengal.

From Government of Bengal, to Government of India, No. 188T. dated 10th October 1872.
From Government of India, to Government of Bengal, No. 234, dated 2nd June 1873.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Syndicate to submit the following narrative of the circumstances under which the rules for "the University Vernacular Examination" were prepared and adopted by the Senate.

3. On the 9th December 1868 the Government of the North-Western Provinces addressed a letter to the Government of India on the general subject of the extension to those provinces of the influence of the Calcutta University, the giving greater encourage-

ment to the study of Oriental literature, and the desirability of conducting some part of the examinations in the vernacular.

That letter, on the 30th October 1869, was forwarded by the Government of India to the Syndicate for consideration.

4. The matter was taken into consideration by the Syndicate at a meeting held on the 8th of January 1870, and a minute by the Vice-Chancellor (the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley) on the suggestions of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the best means of giving effect to them, was read.

Minutes, 1869-70, p. 66.

5. The subject was further considered by the Syndicate at a meeting held on the 22nd January 1870, when it was resolved—

"That the minute (of the Vice-Chancellor) be forwarded to the Local Governments, with a letter—to be drafted by the Vice-Chancellor and circulated to the Syndicate—inviting them to an expression of their views as to the best mode of deciding the questions raised in the minute."

Minutes, 1869-70, p. 91.

6. The contents of the Vice-Chancellor's minute need not be repeated here, but it contained no proposal for examinations of the kind which have been adopted. The Vice-Chancellor's plan is summarized by himself in the following words:—

"Briefly, therefore, I would propose that the entrance examination be held optionally in the vernacular, and optionally also, that the languages to be taken up should be English and one vernacular or one Oriental classical language as at present, or one vernacular and a higher standard of attainments in either Sanscrit or Arabic."

Minutes, 1869-70, p. 83.

The Vice-Chancellor's minute having been sent to the local Governments, as directed by the Syndicate, replies were in due course received from all of them.

7. At a meeting of the Syndicate held on the 30th July 1870, the replies from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and from the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Cen-

Minutes, 1870-71, p. 35

tral Provinces, were read, and the consideration of them was adjourned until the return of the Vice-Chancellor to Calcutta. The letters from the Secretaries to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh contained express recommendations that some sort of middle-class vernacular examinations should be established. The letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, did not contain any direct suggestion of the establishment of these entirely new separate examinations.

Minutes, 1870-71, pp. 41, 43.

8. At a meeting of the Syndicate held on the 25th February 1871, a letter from the Government of Bengal, with enclosures, was read. That letter professes "to communicate the views of the Lieutenant-Governor," and in the 5th paragraph of it the following passage occurs:—

Minutes, 1870-71, p. 193.

"In paragraph 10 of his letter, Mr. Atkinson proposes an alternative plan to establish a separate provincial system of purely vernacular examinations on the analogy of the middle-class examinations recently instituted in England by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This plan is supported by the opinions of most of the authorities consulted, and the Lieutenant-Governor also considers it the most desirable means for giving effect to the wishes of Sir W. Muir for affording encouragement in the study of Oriental literature."

Minutes, 1870-71, p. 195.

Paragraph 10 of Mr. Atkinson's letter thus approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor is as follows:—

Minutes, 1870-71, p. 199.

"* * * I understand, however, that the Vice-Chancellor does not intend to press this part of his scheme, and it is unnecessary therefore to discuss it further. In place of it, I believe, he is now willing to accept a suggestion which I made in the Syndicate when his minute was first considered, and to establish a separate provincial system of purely vernacular examinations on the analogy of the middle class examinations recently instituted in England by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This course, it will be seen, is now advocated by Mr. Woodrow, by Dr. Murray Mitchell, and by Baboo Bhudev Mookerjee; and I understand that it is generally approved by the educational authorities in

Upper India. I would strongly urge the adoption of this scheme as likely to be of very great advantage to the whole country. It would unquestionably be most useful to the Education Department in Bengal by enabling us to measure the actual results obtained in our vernacular schools, and thus to make good deficiencies where any are shown to exist."

A letter of Mr Woodrow (Inspector of Schools, Central Division) formed one of the enclosures, and it contains the following observations:—

Minutes, 1870-71, p. 209.

"Encouragement might also be given to the study of the vernacular languages by the institution of a purely vernacular examination below the entrance,—something after the plan of the Oxford and Cambridge middle-class examination. This examination might be conducted, for the several languages of Northern India, by committees which would receive general instructions to endeavour to keep the standard of passing tolerably uniform. In the management of this University vernacular examination, the branch of the Senate at Allahabad might have full executive powers to set the papers and conduct the examination in Urdu, Hindi, and other vernacular languages of Northern India. The Calcutta branch of the Senate could arrange the examination in Bengali. Arrangements might perhaps be made for examination in Persian at Allahabad, in Uriya at Cuttack, in Mahratti at Nagpore, in Burmese at Rangoon, and in Singalese at Colombo. If such an examination received a general approval, the Syndicate would take measures for drawing out the scheme in detail."

Minutes, 1870-71, p. 249.

The Syndicate ordered that the papers be printed and distributed to members and considered at a special meeting to be subsequently held.

9. On the 1st of April 1871, the Syndicate proceeded to consider the replies of the local Governments to the Vice-Chancellor's minute, and it was resolved (among other things)—

Minutes, 1870-71, p. 277.

"That for the better encouragement of vernacular education and literature, an examination in vernaculars be instituted by the University on the plan of the middle-class examinations conducted by British Universities, and that regulations for the conduct of this examination be laid before the Senate for approval and confirmation, after the details have been settled by the

Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Arts and the Educational Authorities of the several local Governments."

And

"The Registrar was directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the local Directors of Public Instruction, and to ask their co-operation and advice in framing regulations for the conduct of the proposed examination in the vernaculars."

These resolutions were set out in full by the Syndicate in their annual report on the business of the year 1870-71, which annual report was read, amended, and adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 29th of April 1871. The minutes of this meeting of the Senate were confirmed and signed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Sir George Campbell) as Chairman.

Minutes, 1870-71, p. 293
Minutes, 1871-72, p 2.
Minutes, 1871-72, p. 3

10. The Registrar having forwarded the resolutions to the local Directors of Public Instruction, letters were received in reply from the Directors of Public Instruction, Oudh (*a*), the Panjab (*b*), and the North-Western Provinces (*c*), and from the Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces (*d*). These letters contained suggestions as to the best mode of carrying out the plan of establishing new middle-class examinations, and the scheme was in all of them approved and treated as a good one. The letters having been considered at a meeting of the Syndicate on the 26th of August 1871, it was resolved—

Minutes, 1871-72.
(*a*) p. 8.
(*b*) p. 21.
(*c*) p. 24.
(*d*) p. 52.

"That all the papers connected with the proposal for establishing a middle-class examination in vernaculars be referred to a committee, and that the committee be requested to submit to the Syndicate a general scheme adapted, as far as possible, to meet the views set forth in the replies of the local educational authorities."

Minutes, 1871-72, p. 57.

And a sub-committee, consisting of the Revd. K. M. Banerjea, Mr. Woodrow (Inspector of Schools, Central Division, Bengal),

and the Registrar of the University, were accordingly nominated to draw up the rules.

11. At a meeting held on the 30th September 1871, the Registrar laid before the Syndicate the rules proposed by the sub-committee. At this meeting letters were read from the Directors of Public Instruction in the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, approving generally of the rules prepared by the sub-committee, but suggesting some amendments: a letter also was read from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, requesting that the consideration of these rules might be deferred till November, a request which was not complied with. The rules proposed by the sub-committee were then considered by the Syndicate, and after certain amendments had been adopted, it was resolved—

Minutes, 1871-72, p. 61.

"That with the preceding amendments, the rules be submitted to the Faculty of Arts for approval, as being, in the opinion of the Syndicate, well adapted for carrying out the general objects contemplated in the resolution for establishing an examination in vernaculars, so far as relates to the examination of junior candidates."

12. At a meeting of the Faculty of Arts held on the 12th of October 1871 (the Lieutenant-Governor being in the chair) the rules proposed by the Syndicate were approved of by the Faculty, with certain slight amendments. In the minutes of the proceedings, (which bear the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor as Chairman), it is stated that—

Minutes, 1871-72, p. 67.

"A discussion took place as to the propriety of establishing an examination of the kind contemplated in the above resolution, under the auspices of the University, and also as to the standards laid down in the rules being adapted to carry out the general objects of such an examination; but before any definite amendments were proposed, the chairman was obliged to leave the meeting. Mr. Woodrow, the senior member present, then took the chair."

13. The rules thus approved by the Faculty of Arts were finally considered and adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 29th of December 1871, the only amendment made being in the designation to be given to the examination. At a meeting of the Syndicate on the 30th of December it was ordered—

Minutes, 1871-72, pp. 81 & 83.

Minutes, 1871-72, p. 98.

"That all the resolutions passed by the Senate (on the 29th of December) be submitted for the approval of the Governor General in Council."

And at a meeting on the 24th of February 1872, was—

Minutes, 1871-72, p 113.

"Read letter No. 76 of 30th January, from the Government of India, conveying the sanction of the Governor General to the several changes recommended by the Senate at the meeting held on the 29th December."

14. At the convocation held on the 16th March 1872 (the minutes of the proceedings show that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was present) the Vice-Chancellor in his address expressly referred to those new rules for the vernacular examinations having been passed, adding—

Minutes, 1871-72, p. 135.

"Those measures are now complete and will, I trust, ere another convocation comes round, be in active operation."

Further publicity was given to the fact that the rules had been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council in the Syndicate's printed report to the Senate of the business of the year 1871-72, (copies of which were as usual circulated to the members of the Senate),—in which it is also stated that "the Syndicate have decided that the first examination shall be held in November 1873."

Minutes, 1871-72, p. 179 & p. 180.

15. After the rules had been approved of and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, the Registrar of the University, by order of the Syndicate, on 1st February 1872, forwarded a copy of them to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a request that they might be promulgated in the vernacular schools

in the Lower Provinces. In reply, a letter was received from the Government of Bengal, dated 26th February 1872, in the following words :—

Minutes, 1871-72, p. 159.

"Before passing orders, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to observe that Urdu is not taught in Government schools in the sense of a book language different from the vernacular Hindustani, but the ordinary Hindustani is taught. I am therefore to enquire if the University will examine in the ordinary Hindustani, or if it is to be understood that the Urdu prescribed for these examinations is the same as the ordinary Hindustani. His Honor presumes that it will not be desired to exclude the ordinary Hindustani language from such middle-class examinations."

Minutes, 1872-73, p. 32.

This letter (in which the only objection raised to the rules related to the use of *Urdu*) led to further correspondence, which was closed by the letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1872, in the 18th paragraph of which it is stated—

Minutes, 1872-73, p. 37.

"That His Excellency in Council relies on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the University to co-operate cordially towards the success of the new scheme of examinations."

16. After the matter had been thus, apparently, finally disposed of, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has, by his letter to the Government of India, No. 188T, dated 10th October 1872, sought to re-open the whole subject, introducing various new questions of a most important character.

17. The Syndicate, in thus recapitulating that which is recorded in the published Minutes of the University proceedings (for the years 1869-70, 1870-71, 1871-72, and 1872-73), desire to call the attention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the fact that it was on the suggestion of the local

Governments of Bengal, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, that the scheme for establishing these middle-class examinations was first taken up and considered by the Syndicate; and that the rules prepared by the sub-committee for the Syndicate were specially submitted to the local Directors of Public Instruction before they were adopted by the Syndicate, prior to their being submitted to, and further considered by, the Faculty of Arts and the Senate The Syndicate also desire by this recapitulation of facts to show that at every stage of this matter, the amplest information was afforded, and the fullest time for consideration allowed, and that the whole question was in truth discussed at great length before any final resolution was adopted.

18. I am, in conclusion, directed to state that the Syndicate think that the very important questions raised in the last two paragraphs of the Lieutenant-Governor's letter are not questions upon which they can express any opinion, involving, as they do, the whole subject of the constitution and very existence of the University. The University has, and can assert, no rights, save such as are vested in it by the Legislature: and it is for the Legislature to decide whether it is or is not for the public benefit that the University of Calcutta should continue to have such powers as it now possesses.

7. The following letters having been circulated, were considered as read:—

(1). No. 254 A, from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Registrar of the University, enclosing Government Orders No. 252 A, of the 16th April 1873, to the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, about Vernacular Examinations.

(2). No. $\frac{G}{225}$, dated 15th May 1873, from the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, to the Registrar, stating, in reply to his letter No. 77, dated 20th March, on the subject of the University Vernacular Examination to be held

next November, that Sir William Muir prefers to test the working of middle class vernacular schools by local agency, and that no candidates will be registered for the year 1873.

(3). No. 554, from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to the Registrar, stating, in reply to his letter No. 77, dated 20th March, that after careful enquiry he cannot hold out hopes of any candidates in the Punjab presenting themselves for the University Vernacular Examination to be held in November 1873.

ORDERED—

That the University Vernacular Examination proposed to be held in November 1873, be deferred for another year.

8. Read letter, No. 169 of 10th April, from the Government of India, sanctioning the affiliation of the Jaipur Moharaja's College, Baulia High School, and Midnapore High School up to the standard for the First Examination in Arts, with effect from the 1st January 1873.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

9. Read letter, No. 202 of the 20th May, from the Government of India, forwarding an extract from a letter No. 263, dated the 18th April, from the Government, North-Western Provinces, proposing that a Persian standard for Honors should be introduced in the University Course.

ORDERED—

That the question be referred to the Faculty of Arts for consideration.

10. Read letter No. 221, dated 22nd May, from the Government of India, stating that the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I., had been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

11. Read letters from Mr. P. I. Minos, an assistant teacher at the Doveton College, praying that he might be allowed to take up Latin Prose and Sanskrit Poetry as his second language for the First Arts Examination.

ORDERED—

That Mr. P. I. Minos be requested to state his reasons for asking to have the standing regulations of the University relaxed in his case.

12. The Registrar stated that the term of office for which the present Tagore Professor of Law, Baboo Shamachurn Sircar, was elected, would expire on the 31st August, and asked for instructions as to the steps to be taken to appoint a new Professor.

ORDERED—

That the following advertisement be published in the Newspapers:—

The term for which the present Tagore Professor of Law was appointed will expire on the 31st of August next, and before that date a meeting of the Senate will be convened for the purpose of electing a successor for such further term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver annually one complete course of lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahommedan, or Anglo-Indian Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 26th July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they would be prepared to lecture.

13. Read letter, No. 491, dated 7th May, from the Director of Public Instruction, Oudh, forwarding his translation into Urdu of the first two books of Euclid for the approval of the University as a text book for the Vernacular Examinations.

ORDERED—

That in acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Browning's translation, the Registrar be directed to say that the Syndicate do not at present intend to prescribe any text books for the Vernacular Examination (*Vide* Minutes, 1871-72, page 114), and that they regret they cannot undertake to express any opinion on the merit of the book.

14. Read a memorial from the zemindars and residents of Midnapore, forwarded by the Vice-President of the District School Committee, praying the Syndicate, for the reasons given in their memorial, to reconsider their refusal to constitute Midnapore a centre for holding examinations.

ORDERED—

To be postponed for further consideration.

15. The Examiners in Civil Engineering reported that out of 4 candidates for the B. C. E. and 17 for the L. C. E., the following had attained the standard for passing, *viz.*, one-third marks in each subject and one-half marks in the aggregate·

B. C. E.

Second Division.

Nitaigovinda Chaudhuri ... Presidency College, C. E. Dept.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Trailokyanath Bandyopadhyay ... Presidency College, C. E. Dept.

F. DaRozario ... Ditto ditto.

ORDERED—

That the result of the examination be confirmed, and the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette*.

16. Read also a letter from Mr. J. M. Scott, one of the Examiners, representing that the standard which had been in use for the last few years had never been sanctioned by the Syndicate; that it was higher than that adopted in any of the other University examinations; and asking for a definite rule to be made on the subject.

ORDERED—

That the consideration of the standard be referred to the Faculty of Engineering for report.

17. Read a letter from the Professor of Civil Engineering, with an endorsement by the Officiating Principal, Presidency College, asking that the L. C. E. examination in future should commenec in the first week in May.

ORDERED—

That a reply be sent to Mr. Tawney, stating that the reasons set forward in Mr. Scott's letter are not such as to induce the Syndicate to contemplate any change in the date of the examination which is given in the University Almanac from year to year.

18. Read the following Resolution of the Board of Examiners in Medicine and Surgery :—

"The work of the Examiners for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery has of late years so greatly increased from the increase in the number of candidates that, in the opinion of this Board, the time has arrived for increasing the number of Examiners, allotting to each only one subject, and increasing their remuneration according to the amount of labor involved in each case."

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

19. Read a petition from Baboo Thakur Charan Ray Chaudhuri, stating that his son Bijaykisen Ray Chaudhuri had been rusticated by the Principal of the Hooghly College, and praying for

a mitigation of his son's punishment from rustication to a pecuniary fine.

ORDERED—

That the Baboo be informed that the Syndicate have got nothing to do with the matter.

20. The following bills of contingencies were passed :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Bill, Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.	22	8	0
1	„ Messrs. Cook & Kelvey for repairing office time-piece	15	0	0
1	„ Englishman Press for advertisement	11	12	0
1	„ Indian Mirror Press for ditto	6	6	0
1	„ Central Press for printing questions ...	5	0	0
1	„ For bearin g postage and sundry expenses ..	5	3	0
	TOTAL Rs. ...	65	13	0
2	Bills for Service Postage Stamps	35	0	0
1	Bill for Indian Daily News for advertisement ...	12	12	0
1	„ sundry expenses	47	12	6
	TOTAL Rs	95	8	6

(Confirmed.)

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Chairman.

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No 2.

THE 28TH JUNE.

Present:

THE REVD K M. BANERJEA, *in the Chair*
THE HON'BLE A G MACPHERSON.
THE HON'BLE W MARKBY.
COLONEL HYDE.
DR F. N. MACNAMARA
THE HON'BLE RAJA ROMANATH TAGORE.
BABOO RAM CHUNDER MITTER.
MR BLANFORD
MR. TAWNEY.
MR. DAMPIER
MR. PHILLIPS.
MOULVI KABIR UD-DIN.

21. The Senate met to sanction the acceptance of 4 per cent. Government Securities to the amount of three lakhs in payment of the legacy of the late Hon'ble Prasanna Kumár Tagore, C. S. I., and further to sanction the execution of a release to the Trustees.

The release having been submitted by the Syndicate for approval and execution, the Hon'ble W. Markby moved the following Resolution :—

"That 4 per cent. Government Securities to the amount of three lakhs be accepted in payment of the legacy of the late Hon'ble

Prasanna Kumár Tagore, C.S.I., and that the seal of the University be affixed by the Registrar to the deed of release to the Trustees of the will of the said Prasanna Kumár Tagore in respect of the legacy endowing the Tagore Law Professorship."

The Hon'ble Raja Romanath Tagore seconded the motion.

The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

(Confirmed.) W. G. WILLSON,

K. M. BANERJEA, *Offg Registrar.*

Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 2.

THE 26TH JULY.

Present:

MR. ATKINSON, *in the Chair.*
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
COLONEL H. HYDE.

22. Read proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Senate on the 28th June.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

23. Read the report of the Special Committee, appointed by the Syndicate on the 25th January, for making selections in English for the University Examinations.

RESOLVED—

That the consideration of the general rules proposed by the Committee, for the guidance of future Committees in making selections, be postponed until the return of the Vice-Chancellor to Calcutta.

24. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the Prose selections in Urdú proposed by Mr. Browning, and correspondence on the subject.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. Browning be informed that his Prose selections cannot be accepted, as not being in conformity with the resolution of 7th September 1872, passed by the Syndicate at the instance of the Government of India.

25. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the applications for the Tagore Law Professorship.

ORDERED—

That the applications be referred to the Faculty of Law for consideration and report.

26. Read a letter from the Principal of the LaMartiniere College, Lucknow, representing that the present rule of age for matriculation has acted, and is now acting, prejudicially towards students of that institution, and asking that it may be abolished.

ORDERED—

That a reply be sent stating that the Syndicate are of opinion "that the best interests of education are promoted by the maintenance of the present limit of age."

27. Read a letter from the Revd. J. P. Ashton asking the Syndicate to allow R. N. Setakávalar, B. A., of the Madras University, to go up for his M. A. degree in this University.

ORDERED—

That R. N. Setakávalar be admitted to the Examination for the degree of M. A. on paying the usual fee and producing the certificates required by the regulations.

28. Read a letter from G. E. Godbier, an under graduate of the Madras University, asking for permission to appear at the F. A. Examination of this University.

ORDERED—

That on compliance with the regulations of this University as to study at an institution affiliated to either University, or on producing the usual certificate as a Teacher, permission be granted.

29. Read a letter from J. P. Minos, a Teacher at the Doveton College, giving his reasons for asking to be allowed to take up Sanskrit Poetry and Latin Prose as his second language for the next F. A. Examination.

RESOLVED—

That under the special circumstances of his case, he having already had such permission granted to him on a former occasion, permission be granted for the next examination only. The Syndicate are, however, of opinion that granting such permission is of doubtful expediency.

30. Read an application from the District Committee of Public Instruction, Rajshahi, (forwarded by the Director of Public Instruction) to have Rámpur Baulia constituted a centre of examination.

RESOLVED—

That the question be postponed for further consideration.

31. Read a letter from Bengal Government asking for two copies of the University Calendar, and requesting that in future two copies may be sent regularly for use in the Secretariat.

ORDERED—

That two copies of the calendar be forwarded regularly as requested.

32. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate revised estimates for the new University building as sanctioned by the Government of India :—

	Rs.
Revised Estimate	3,13,831
Improvements and alterations, including godowns, stables, sunshades, &c., &c.	26,363
Total sanctioned, exclusive of cost of land	3,39,744
" " inclusive of " "	4,34,697

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

33. The following bills of contingencies were passed :—

		Rs	A	P.
1	Bill for Service Postage Stamps	10	0	0
1	„ Englishman Press for advertisement	10	11	0
1	„ Indian Daily News for „ ...	10	11	0
1	„ drawing paper supplied for the L C E Examination	6	0	0
	Sundry expenses incurred during the month	14	6	6
	TOTAL ...	51	12	6

(Confirmed.)

W. S. ATKINSON,

Chairman.

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 1.

THE 1ST AUGUST.

Present:

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON, *in the Chair.*
MR. MONTRIOU.
KUMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.
THE HON'BLE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.
BABOO JUGGADANANDA MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR.
THE HON'BLE DWARKANATH MITTER.
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
MR. H. MILLETT.
BABOO ANNADAPRASAD BANERJEA.

34. The Faculty met to consider the applications of candidates for the Tagore Law Professorship.

Read applications from the following gentlemen : —

Baboo Shama Churn Sircar.	Mr. Goodeve.
Mr. Phillips.	Mr. Wood.
Mr. Davis.	Syad Ameer Ali.

The Faculty resolved to recommend to the Syndicate—

(1.) That the Professor be appointed for a term of one year, from the 1st of September 1873.

(2.) That some branch or branches of Muhammadan Law, as administered in the High Courts of India, and the Courts subordinate to them, should form the subject for lectures.

(3.) That Baboo Shama Churn Sircar be re-appointed.

(Confirmed.)

A. G. MACPHERSON,
President.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 3.

THE 9TH AUGUST.

Present:

MR. ATKINSON, *in the Chair.*
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
COLONEL HYDE.

35. Read proceedings of a Meeting of the Faculty of Law on the 1st August.

RESOLVED—

That a Meeting of the Senate be summoned for the 23rd of August for the purpose of electing a Tagore Professor of Law, and that the names of the gentlemen who are candidates for the Professorship be circulated to the Senate, with an intimation that the Faculty of Law have made the following recommendations to the Syndicate.

(1.) That the Professor be appointed for a term of one year, from the 1st of September 1873.

(2.) That some branch or branches of Muhammadan Law, as administered in the High Courts of India, and the Courts subordinate to them, should form the subject for lectures.

(3.) That Baboo Shama Churn Sircar be re-appointed.

(Confirmed.)

W. S. ATKINSON,
Chairman.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 3.

The 23rd August.

Present:

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, *in the Chair.*
Mr. Atkinson.
The Revd. K. M. Banerjea.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson.
Raja Kali Kissen Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendralal Mitra.
Kumar Harendra Krishna Rai Bahadoor
Baboo Juggodananda Mookerjea, Rai Bahadoor
The Revd. W. C. Fyfe.
Baboo Ramchunder Mitra.
Baboo Peary Chand Mitra.
Dr. Chunder Coomar Dey.
Baboo Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitra.
Mr. C. H. Tawney.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby.
Baboo Kanailal Dey, Rai Bahadoor.
Lieut-Col. H. Hyde, r. e.
Capt. H. S. Jarrett.
The Revd. S. Dyson.
Baboo Durga Churn Law.
Baboo Gourdas Bysack.
Mr. W. Smith, c. e.
Mr. H. Millett.
Baboo Annadaprasad Banerjea.
Moulvi Kabir Ud-din.

36. The Senate met for the purpose of electing a Tagore Professor of Law.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal was called to the Chair.

The following gentlemen were candidates for the Professorship, and their names were before the Senate :—

Mr. Sackville Davis.	Syad Ameer Ali.
Mr. Phillips Wood.	Baboo Shama Churn Sircar.

The Chairman read a letter, dated 22nd August, from Syad Ameer Ali, asking that his name should be withdrawn from the candidature.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson moved the adoption of the following Resolution which had been recommended by the Faculty of Law, and submitted to the Senate by the Syndicate :

"That the Professor be appointed for a term of one year from the 1st of September 1873."

Raja Kali Kissen seconded the motion.

The Reverend K. M. Banerjea moved, and the Reverend W. C. Fyfe seconded the following amendment:

"That the whole question be postponed until the return of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, and that in the meantime the Syndicate be empowered to make arrangements for carrying on the Lectures."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The original Resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Abdool Luteef moved, and Baboo Juggodananda Mookerjea seconded the following Resolutions, which had been recommended by the Faculty of Law, and submitted to the Senate by the Syndicate:

"That some branch or branches of Muhammadan Law, as administered in the High Courts of India and the Courts subordinate to them, should form the subject for lectures."

"That Baboo Shama Churn Sircar be re-appointed."

The Resolutions were put to the vote and carried.

The Chairman then declared Baboo Shama Churn Sircar to be duly elected Tagore Law Professor for a term of one year from the 1st September 1873.

W G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
R. COUCH,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 4.

THE 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Present:

MR. ATKINSON, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.

37. Read proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Senate on the 23rd August.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

38. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate proposed selections in Urdu Prose for the Entrance Examination 1875, prepared by Baboo Sivaprosad, C. S. I., and correspondence on the subject, including the opinions of Captain Jarrett and Mr. Blochmann on the selections.

RESOLVED—

That the portions of these selections (consisting of about 300 pages) approved of by Captain Jarret and Mr. Blochmann be adopted.

39. Read a letter from Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces, offering (if the above selections were adopted) to undertake to have a lithographed edition published in the N. W. Provinces and to keep up a supply in the Allahabad Government Book Depôt.

ORDERED—

That the selections be forwarded to Mr. Kempson for publication.

From the Government, N. W. Provinces, to Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 482A, dated 5th August 1873.
From Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces, to the Government, N. W. Provinces, No. 398G, dated 11th July 1873.
From Principal, Government College, Agra, to the Government, N. W. Provinces, dated 3rd July 1873.
From the Government, N. W. Provinces, to the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces, No. 480A, dated 5th August 1873.

40. The correspondence noted in the margin on the subject of the A. and B. courses for the B. A. degree, forwarded for the information of the Syndicate by the Government of the N. W. Provinces, having been circulated, was taken as read.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

41. The correspondence, noted in the margin, on the subject of teaching surveying in Government Schools, and in which reference is made to the proposed introduction of physical geography, mensuration and the theory of simple surveying into the Entrance Course (*vide* Minutes for 1872-73, pp. 72 and 123), was forwarded by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for the information of the Syndicate. The correspondence having been circulated was taken as read.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to Registrar, Calcutta University (Endorsement No. 23, dated 25th August 1873).
From the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2826, dated 9th August 1873.
From the Director of Public Instruction, to the Government of Bengal, No 2123, dated 12th July 1873.
From C. B. Clarke, Esq., Inspector of Schools, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 883, dated 28th May 1873.

RESOLVED—

That the consideration of the correspondence be postponed, in order to be taken up in connection with Mr. Atkinson's proposal for the introduction of physical geography and mensuration into the Entrance Course.

42. The following graduates, having paid a fee of Rs. 32 each, applied to be admitted to the Premchand Studentship Examination in February 1874, in the subjects mentioned opposite to their names :—

1. Biharilal Bandyopadhyay	...	Pure Mathematics, Mixed Mathematics and History.
2. Sasibhushan Datta	...	History, Philosophy and Physical Science.
3. Narayanchandra Bhattacharyya	..	English History, and Philosophy
4. Sasibhushan Mukhyopadhyay	...	Pure Mathematics, Mixed Mathematics, History and Political Economy.

ORDERED—

That the above candidates be admitted to the Examination.

43. Mr. Justice Markby submitted for the consideration of the Syndicate the following proposal :—

"That, in lieu of rules 6 and 7 for the Examination for Honors in Law, the following be substituted .—

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a*).—General Jurisprudence.

(*b*).—Hindu Laws.

(*c*).—Muhammadan Law.

(*d*).—The Law of Mortgages.

(*e*).—The Law of Succession to the Property of Deceased Person.

(*f*).—The Law of Limitation and Prescription.

(*g*).—The Law relating to the purchase and sale of Immovable Property.

(*h*).—The Law of Tenure and Occupation of Immovable Property.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Muhammadan Law; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the examiners think fit."

ORDERED—

That Mr. Justice Markby's proposal be referred to the Faculty of Law for consideration and report.

44. The following bills of Contingencies were passed :—

			Rs	A.	P.
1	Bill for service postage stamps	... ...	15	0	0
1	„ for lithographing parchment certificates	... ..	12	0	0
1	„ sundry expenses incurred during the month	...	12	13	3
	Total	...	39	13	3

(Confirmed.)

W. S. ATKINSON, *Chairman.*

W. G. WILSON, *Offg. Registrar.*

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 5.

THE 22ND OCTOBER.

(In Circulation.)

44. Mr. Willson, the Officiating Registrar, having resigned his appointment, Mr. Sutcliffe was re-appointed to officiate as Registrar till the 1st May next.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Officiating Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 6.

THE 19TH NOVEMBER.

(*In Circulation.*)

45. Baboo Nrisinha Chunder Mookerjea, M. A., was appointed an Entrance Examiner in Sanskrit and Bengali in place of Babu Kanti Chunder Banerjea, deceased.

46. Mr. Blanford was appointed an Examiner in Physical Science for the B. A. degree in place of Mr. MacLaren Smith proceeding to Europe on sick leave.

47. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the examination in Law :—

Mr. W. Forsyth.
" F. Clarke.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Officiating Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 8.

THE 26TH NOVEMBER.

(*In Circulation.*)

48. Mr. Garrett was appointed Examiner in Philosophy and Logic in place of Mr. Croft, whose appointment to the Inspectorship of Eastern Bengal prevented his continuing to hold the office of Examiner.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Officiating Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 8.

THE 27TH DECEMBER.

Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.

MR. W. S. ATKINSON.

REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.

DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.

49. Read the following report of the Entrance Board of Examiners:—

"We have the honor to forward for the approval of the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate the result of the Entrance Examination.

"Two thousand five hundred and forty-four candidates were registered for examination, and we have passed 848. Of the successful candidates, 144 were placed in the 1st division, 395 in the 2nd and 309 in the 3rd; 90 were absent during the whole or part of the examination, 18 were expelled and 1,588 have failed.

"The presiding officer at the examination at Chittagong reports an attempt to use unfair means by one of the candidates at that station on the 3rd day of the examination, who should, according to rule, have been expelled at once. As this candidate was permitted to continue the examination and has obtained marks which qualify for passing, we have disallowed his examination and considered him as expelled.

"The examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointment."

ORDERED :—

(1). That the report be approved and the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette*.

(2). That the Registrar be instructed to enquire from the Secretary of the District Committee, under what circumstances the Chittagong candidate was permitted to continue his examination after the discovery of his attempting to use unfair means to pass.

50. Read the following report of the Senior Board of Examiners on the result of the First Examination in Arts :—

"We have the honor to submit for the approval of the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate the result of the First Examination in Arts.

"Five hundred and thirty-nine candidates were registered for examination, of whom 40 passed in the 1st division, 135 in the 2nd, and 130 in the 3rd; 11 were absent during the whole or part of the examination, 2 were expelled, and 221 have failed.

"The examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointment."

ORDERED :—

That the report be approved and the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette*.

Upon the result of this examination the following students were elected Duff Scholars for 1874 :—

Adharlal Sen	... Presidency College.
Bipinvihari Gupta	... Hooghly College
Manilal Set	... Free Church Institution.
H. Ewing	... LaMartiniere College.

51. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Premchand Studentship Examination :—

Mr. Beebee	Pure Mathematics.
Mr. Willson	Mixed ditto.
Dr. Murray Thomson	Physical Science.
Mr. Howell	History and Pol. Economy.
Mr. Tawney	English.
Revd. Dr. Jardine	Philosophy.

52. Read applications for the affiliation of the Kandy Collegiate School and the Patialah Moharaja's School.

ORDERED :—

That the affiliation of these schools, up to the First Examination in Arts, be recommended for the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

53. Read letter from the Rector of St. Xavier's, stating that Ansted's Physical Geography was not easily procurable in Calcutta.

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

The Registrar submitted the bill from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. for 500 copies of the Tagore Law Lectures for 1873, amounting to Rs. 2,102-10-9, and stated that the Professor was willing to contribute an additional Rs. 500 towards the expense of the publication of the lectures.

ORDERED :—

That the Professor's proposal be accepted and the balance paid from the Endowment Fund.

54. Read letter from the Tagore Professor, forwarding a programme of the lectures he purposes delivering in 1874.

ORDERED :—

To be circulated.

56. Read letter, No. 665, dated 11th December, from the Principal of the Medical College, forwarding copy of letter, No. 4035 of 11th November, from the Government of Bengal, stating that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was unwilling "to make any change in regard to the qualification for admission to the College, till the University carry out the changes by which some scientific training shall be substituted for ancient languages in the F. A. Course." Also forwarding an extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the College Council.

ORDERED:—

That the consideration of these papers be deferred to a future meeting.

57. Read letter, No. 216, dated 21st October, from the Principal of the Muir Central College, enquiring the exact force of the phrase "for not less than three academical years," in the Regulations for the B. L. degree, and requesting that certain Law students, who had attended lectures during three sessions, extending only over a period of two years and six months, might be admitted to the examination of January 1876. Further, stating that the commencement of the Law session had now been altered in order fully to meet the requirements of the University.

ORDERED:—

That under the circumstances set forth in the Principal's letter, the students in questions be admitted to the B. L. Examination of January 1876.

58. Read letter, No. 684A, dated 20th September, from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, forwarding copy of correspondence noted on the margin, and requesting that the Syndicate may be moved to sanction the proposal "that in the Law studies of the Allahabad

From D. P. I., N. W. Provinces, No. 4619, dated 31st March 1873, and enclosures.
To Registrar High Court of Judicature, N. W. P., No. 243A, dated 15th April 1873.
From ditto ditto, No. 1028, dated 31st May 1873.

College, the following Regulaions and Acts shall be substituted for the first six items under head II of the scheme of text books in Law, prescribed for the B. L. Examination of the Calcutta University."

Reg. I. 1795 Permanent Settlement

Reg. XXVII. 1795 Benares.

Reg. II. of 1819 (Maáfees) ditto.

Reg. XI. of 1825 Alluvion.

Reg. VII. of 1828 Family Domains.

Act. X. of 1870 Land Acquisition Act.

Act. XVIII. of 1871 Local Cess Act.

Act. VIII. of 1873 Northern India Canal Act.

The new Rent and Revenue Codes.

Directions to Settlement Officers and Directions to Collectors.

ORDERED:—

That the proposal be referred to the Faculty of Law.

59. Read letter, No. 402, dated 6th December, from the Government of India, sanctioning an additional allowance of Rs. 600 to meet the payment for the services of two additional Examiners in Natural Science.

ORDERED:—

To be recorded.

60. It was ordered that the following estimate of receipts and disbursements of the University for the year 1874-75, be forwarded for the sanction of Government.

Estimate of the probable expenditure of the University for the year 1874-75, *as compared with the two previous years.*

Numbers.			ALLOWANCE TO EXAMINERS.	Actual.			Estimate,					
1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75		1872-73.			1873-74.			1874 75.		
			Entrance Examination.	Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
4	4	4	English	3,116	0	0	3,200	0	0	3,200	0	0
4	4	4	Bengalee and Sanskrit	2,352	8	0	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0
4	4	4	History and Geography	3,116	0	0	3,200	0	0	3,200	0	0
4	4	4	Mathematics	3,116	0	0	3,200	0	0	3,200	0	0
			First Arts and B. A. Examiners.									
2	2	2	English	2,506	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
2	2	2	Sanskrit	2,212	0	0	2,140	0	0	2,140	0	0
2	2	2	History	2,506	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
2	2	2	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ...	2,506	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
2	2	2	Mental and Moral Science	2,506	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
2	2	4	Physical Science	600	0	0	600	0	0	1,200	0	0
			Carried over ...	24,536	8	0	24,740		0	25,340	0	0

			Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations.			
2	2	2	Greek and Latin	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
1	1	1	Hindi and Uriya	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
1	1	1	Burmese	... ...	100 0 0	100 0 0
	2	2	Arabic, Persian, and Urdu	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
			Honors in Arts	1,500 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
			Law.			
	2	2	Pass Examinations	2,170 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	2	2	Honors in Law	...	300 0 0	300 0 0
			Vernacular Examination.			
	6		Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Urdu, Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian	... ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
			Medicine.			
6	6	6	L. M. S. and B. M. Examinations	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0
	6		Honors in Medicine	150 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0
	5		M. D. Examination	... ...	750 0 0	750 0 0
			Engineering.			
			L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations	1,300 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0
			M. C. E. Examination	... ...	600 0 0	600 0 0
			Scholarships.			
			Medical Scholarships, @ Rs. 40	... ...	.....	.....
			Ditto " " 16	16 0 0	.....	.....
			Ditto " " 32	32 0 0	1,760 0 0	1,760 0 0
			Ditto " " 60	720 0 0	2,040 0 0	2,040 0 0
			Carried over ...	35,324 8 0	42,090 0 0	42,690 0 0

61. The consideration of the number of papers to be set in the B. course at the next B. A. Examination was deferred till the next meeting.

62. Read the following report of the special committee appointed on the 25th January 1873 for making selections in English for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations :—

The members of the special committee, appointed by the Syndicate on the 25th January, beg to submit the following report :—

We met in the Library of the Presidency College on the 5th February, 26th February, 5th March, and 2nd April.

At our first meeting the Vice-Chancellor explained to us the object he had in view in asking the Syndicate to appoint a special committee for making selections in English for the current year, and for laying down some general rules for the guidance of future committees.

The discussions in which we have been engaged lead us to the conclusion that the task of making selections, which are of a suitable character for the examinations and at the same time free from objectionable passages of every kind, is by no means an easy one. For our guidance in making the selections required for the current year, we passed the following resolution, and we would suggest that these should be recognized as binding on future committees, to whom the task of making selections may be entrusted :—

1. That in choosing works to be read by the F. A. students, (1) all distinctly controversial passages in favor of or against any religion, and (2) all obscene or profane expressions, should be expunged, as well as passages of an immoral tendency.

2. That in choosing works for the higher examinations, the Clarendon Press series should be preferred in all cases where practicable.

3. That as far as possible, in consistence with the previous resolutions, whole works or extracts treating on definite subjects should be adopted, especially in the higher examinations.

We append a list of authors, as an indication of the class of books from which we recommend that future selections be made.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Poetry.	*Prose.*
Pope.	British Essayists.
Addison.	Johnson.
Cowper.	Goldsmith.
Southey.	Cowper.
Scott.	Southey.
Crabbe.	Prescott.
Thomson.	White.
Rogers.	Napier.
Wordsworth.	Wilson.
Campbell.	Craik.
Macaulay.	Hugh Miller.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

Poetry.	*Prose.*
Shakespeare.	Bacon.
Milton.	Milton.
Dryden.	Clarendon.
Pope.	Sir W. Temple.
Gray.	Gibbon.
Phillips.	Hume.
Scott.	Bolingbroke.
Byron.	Cobbett.
Shelley.	Burke.
Keats.	Dugald Stewart.
Cambpell.	Robertson.
Collins.	Walton.
Southey.	Lowell.
Crabbe.	Johnson.
Henry Taylor.	Campbell.
Coleridge.	Channing.

Wordsworth.
Talfound.
Wilson.
Tennyson.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury.

W S. Landor.
Prescott.
Clough.
White.
Foster.
Arnold.
Southey.
Forster.
Napier.
Macaulay.
Brougham.
Helps.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

Poetry.	*Prose.*
Chaucer.	Sir Thomas Malory.
Spenser.	Gosson.
Shakespeare.	Browne.
Ben Jonson.	Sidney.
Massinger.	Hooker.
Beaumont and Fletcher.	Locke.
Marlowe.	Burke.
Sackville.	Coleridge.
Taylor.	Boswell.
Villiers.	Campbell.
Pope.	De Quincey.
Dryden.	Charles Lamb.
Coleridge.	Scott.
Sheridan.	Mill.
Byron.	Ruskin.
Wordsworth.	Carlyle.
Shelley.	Max Muller.
Tennyson.	Marsh.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury.	Craik.

ORDERED :—

That the report be brought up for consideration at the next meeting.

63. With reference to an extract from the annual report on education by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, which was published in the *Pioneer* of 11th December, the Registrar was directed to address the following letter to Mr. Kempson :—

SIR,

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University have had brought to their notice the following extract from your official report on education in the North-Western Provinces for 1872-73 :—

"It will be observed that eight out of fifteen candidates for the B. A. degree failed in Mental and Moral Philosophy. In this subject, of all others, the method of the lecturer, and the way in which he puts the matter before his class, determine the character of the student's proficiency. Consequently when the lecturer is an examiner, the line his enquiry will take can be predicted with certainty, and the students who have notes of his lectures can make sure of passing. It was therefore a mistake of the Syndicate to appoint as examiner on this subject one of the lecturers in Calcutta. It placed all institutions, except that to which the examiner belonged, at a disadvantage. Fully alive to this, some of the students of our colleges in the North-Western Provinces procured copies of the lecturer's notes to his class in Calcutta, and those who passed in this subject, attribute their success in a great measure to this stratagem. This kind of cram is said to be common in Calcutta in almost all the subjects of examination. I have recommended an interchange of examiners amongst the various Presidency Universities, and I recommend it again."

2. It is intimated that one of the lecturers at a Calcutta College in Mental and Moral Philosophy, being also an examiner for the B. A. degree in that subject, set questions which could not be properly answered without the aid of his own lectures, and it is said that this course "placed all institutions, except that to which the examiner belonged, at a disadvantage."

3. This being a distinct and serious charge, the Syndicate desires fully to examine it, and, to enable them to do so, I am to request that you will favour them with the name of the examiner to whose paper you object and indicate the specific questions mentioned in your official report.

4. An early reply will oblige. Copies of the papers set can be furnished to you should you require them.

64. The following bills of contingencies were passed:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1 Bill,	Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., for 150 copies of Calendar, 1873-74	300	0	0
1 Do.	for a copy of Persian F. A. Course	1	4	0
1 Do.	„ a copy of Directory for 1873	14	0	0
1 Do.	„ remittance to England for printing questions ..	281	6	0
1 Do.	Mr. Balthaser for writing Armenian questions ...	8	0	0
1 Do.	"Englishman" Press for advertisement	16	0	0
1 Do.	"Indian Daily" News for do.	18	0	0
1 Do.	Telegram to Ceylon	3	0	0
1 Do.	for Service Postage Stamps	110	0	0
1 Do.	Goribulla Mistry for hundred desks and stools ...	625	0	0
1 Do.	for Registrar's carriage hire for five days of the examination	15	0	0
1 Do.	„ expenses incurred during the examination at Calcutta ...	541	12	6
1 Do.	„ „ „ at Dacca ...	188	3	0
1 Do.	„ „ „ at Kishnaghur	168	5	0
1 Do.	„ „ „ at Berhampore	134	4	9
1 Do.	„ „ „ at Bareilly ...	54	12	0
1 Do.	„ „ „ at Delhi ...	46	8	0
1 Do.	„ „ „ at Chittagong	22	4	9
2 Do.	for Lithographing questions	12	0	0
	RUPEES ...	2,559	12	0
1 Bill	for Service Postage Stamps	10	0	0
1 Do.	„ Baptist Mission Press, for printing questions ..	12	0	0
1 Do.	„ Mr. J. Wilson for superintending the B. A. Examination	100	0	0
1 Do.	„ Mr. Thwaytes for train and garry hire	6	2	0

					Rs.	A.	P.
1 Do.	for expenses incurred during the examination			held at Hooghly	192	15	6
1 Do.	"	"	"	at Benares ...	78	12	0
1 Do.	"	"	"	at Patna ...	306	0	3
1 Do.	"	"	"	at Lahore ...	61	9	0
1 Do.	"	"	"	at Bhagulpore	30	6	3
1 Do.	"	"	"	at Peshawar	5	8	0
1 Do.	"	"	"	at Lucknow	121	10	3
1 Do.	"	"	"	at Mussooree	7	8	6
1 Do.	"	"	"	at Jubbulpore	27	11	6
1 Do.	"	"	"	at Ranchee ...	16	12	9
1 Do.	,	"	"	at Debroogurh	10	8	0
				RUPEES ...	987	8	0

(*Confirmed.*)

E. C. BAYLEY,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1873.

Comparative Table shewing the number of candidates sent forward from each School or College, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Agra College ...	8	1	2	2	1	...	1	2	
Ajmere College ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Ajodhya School ...	4	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	
Albert Institution .	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	
Allahabad Government Zillah High School ...	13	2	4	4	1	...	2	1	
Almorah Mission School ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Allygurh Zillah School ...	5	...	2	.	3	...	3	1	
American Mission School, Allahabad .	5	...	...	...	4	2	5	5	
Ampta School ...	5	...	...	...	3	1	3	3	
Andool School ...	4	...	...		4	3	3	2	1
Ardwise's Seminary ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Armenian Phil. Academy ...	4	...	1	1	1	.	1	2	
Arrah School ...	12	...	...	...	4	3	5	11	
Badla A. V. School ...	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	
Bagnan School ...	4	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	
Balasore School ...	4	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Bancoorah School ...	22	...	3	6	8	2	7	6	2
Bangla Bazar Branch School	20	...	...	1	19	8	17	18	
Baptist Mission School, Monghyr ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Barabanki High School ...	5	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	
Barapeta School ...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1
Baraset School ...	11	1	1	5	1	...	1	2	1
Bareilly College ...	21	2	14	3	...	...	2	1	
Barrackpore School ...	9	...	2	3	2	...	1	3	
Barripore Aided School ...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	
Bauleah High School ...	38	3	6	7	18	1	15	17	
Carried forward ...	214	12	41	38	82	21	76	91	6

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	214	12	41	38	82	21	76	91	6
Beerbhoom Govt. School ...	11	2	4	2	2		1	2	
Beersingha A. S. School ...	12	1	1	...	8	2	5	7	2
Behala Mission School ...	4	...	...	4	..	..	.	..	
Behar English School ...	8	...	1	..	7	2	7	6	
Belloor School ...	5	.	...	...	4	3	4	5	
Benares College ...	25	4	12	4	...	1	2	3	
Bengal Academy ...	4	...	.	...	1	.	3	4	
Bengal Institution ...	4	...	...	1	3	2	2	3	
Bengalitollah Preparatory School ...	8	1	.	1	...	1	4	5	
Berhampore Collegiate School	36	1	3	1	24	8	22	23	4
Bhaugulpore H. C. School ...	21	1	4	2	10	3	5	8	
Bhastarah School ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	
Bhowanipore Union Academy	10	..	...		6	4	4	7	1
Bishop Cotton School, Simla	12	2	...		..	...	2	8	2
Bishop Willson's School, Chatra ...	6	...	.	...	6	1	4	5	
Bograh School ...	2	...	...	1	1				
Borah H. C. School ...	1	...	...		1	. .		..	
Boroe School ...	4	...	1	...	3	...	3	3	
Bow Bazar English School ..	10	...	...	...	10	4	10	10	
Boy's Orphanage, Shahjehanpore ...	1	...		...	...	...	1	...	
Budaon Govt. Zillah School ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Bullagurh School ...	6	...	2	...	2	...	3	2	
Bullutee School ...	2	.	1		1	...	...	1	
Bulrampore School ..	2		..	1	.	...	1	...	
Burdwan Moharaja's School	21	...	2	2	10	4	6	12	3
Burranugger Hindu School..	3	...	. .	...	3	2	3	2	
Burrisa School ...	7	.	1	...	3	1	1	5	1
Burrisaul School ...	12	...	2	3	1		5	7	
Burtollah Night School ...	5	...	.	...	3	2	4	4	1
C. M. School, Azimgurh ...	2	...	...	...			1	1	
C. M. School, Lucknow ...	4		1	1	1	1	1	1	
C. M. School, Meerut ...	2	.	.	...			2	1	
C. M. School, Peshawur ..	4	...	1	1	2		2	1	
C. M. S. High School, Jubbulpore ...	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	
Carried forward	477	24	79	64	195	62	185	231	20

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	477	24	89	64	195	62	185	231	20
C. M. S. Institution, Agurparah ...	7	...	1	2	2	1	...	3	
Cachar School ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	
Calcutta Boy's School ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	
Calcutta High Seminary ...	6	...	...	...	6	4	5	5	1
Calcutta Mudrassa ...	11	...	3	4	3	...	1	3	
Calcutta School ...	13	...	1	2	7	3	6	9	
Calcutta Training Academy...	19	...	...	3	14	5	11	10	1
Calcutta Training Institution	18	...	...	...	15	11	13	17	
Canning College ...	23	2	11	4	2	1	3	4	
Cawnpore Zillah School ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	
Chaibasa Govt. Zillah School	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chandernagore H. C. E. School ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
Chatmore School ..	6	...	...	1	4	...	4	3	
Chinsurah Hindu School ...	13	...	1	1	9	3	6	8	1
Chitpore Wesleyan Mission School ...	7	...	...	...	7	5	6	6	1
Chittagong High School ...	*9	...	2	...	5	..	5	5	
Christ Church Collegiate School ...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	
Commillah School ...	16	1	1	3	5	2	3	6	1
Coomercolly School ...	5	..	1	2	2	...	2	1	
Cossipore Kasinath School ...	2	2	...	.	...	...	...	...	
Culna Moharaja's School ...	7	...	...	...	5	3	5	7	
Cuttack High School ...	12	1	4	2	2	..	4	4	
Cutwa School ...	9	...	1	2	4	...	3	6	
Dacca Collegiate School ...	48	9	10	5	21	4	8	14	1
Dakhin Baraset H. C. A. V. School ...	†4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Debipore School ...	4	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	
Debroogurh School ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Delhi Zillah School ...	10	3	1	1	4	...	4	4	
Deogurh School ...	6	...	...	1	2	...	4	5	
Devogram School ...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Dhunpoora M. C. E School	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
Digapatia H. C. E. School ...	12	1	1	...	8	2	8	7	2
Dinagepore School ...	5	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	
Carried forward ...	769	44	124	100	330	110	297	374	29

* 1 Expelled. | † 4 Turned out.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	769	44	124	100	330	110	297	374	29
Doomraon Moharaja's School	2		...	...	2	...	1	...	
Doveton College ...	14	3	5	1	1	...	1	5	
Dushghurah School ...	7	...	...	...	7	4	6	6	
Free Church Institution, Calcutta	48	1	5	6	22	12	16	25	
Free Church Institution, Chinsurah	40	2	2	6	25	16	21	23	
Free Church Institution, Nagpore	27	2	6	8	11	3	5	8	
Free Church Branch School, Culna	5	.	2	...	3	...	2	1	
Free Church Mission School, Bansbaria	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Free Church Mission School, Mohanad	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Free School, Calcutta .	3	1	...	.	..	2	...	1	
Furrackabad Mission High School	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Furreedpore Government School	18	...	2	3	5	1	3	11	
Furreedpore Night School ...	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fyzabad High School ...	7	...	1	1	2	1	5	4	
Garden Reach School ...	10	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	
Gazeepore Mission School ...	4	...	...	..	4	...	2	1	
General Assembly's Institution	29	...	6	8	8	5	2	11	
Goalparah Zillah School ...	1	1	...	...	..	...	.	...	
Gondah High School ...	4	..	1	...	1	...	2	2	
Goojranwallah Mission School	4	...	1	...	2	2	1	3	
Goojrat Zillah School ...	2	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	
Gopalnugger School ...	4	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2
Gosaindurgapore School ...	7	...	2	...	5	1	3	4	
Goverdangah School ...	6	...	1	...	2	...	2	5	
Gowhatty High School ...	10	...	1	...	5	...	5	8	
Gurriah Training Academy ...	*8	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2
Gya Zillah School ...	14	1	3	2	6	...	4	6	
Hampton Court, Mussuree ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hare School	50	7	16	5	13	7	10	15	1
Hazaribaugh School ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Carried forward ...	1,104	64	184	142	463	169	393	521	39

* 5 Turned out.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought over ...	1,104	64	184	142	463	169	393	521	39
Hindu School	48	8	11	7	15	8	10	9	1
Hooghly Branch School ...	*38	...	6	5	15	14	15	21	
Hooghly Collegiate School ...	65	4	10	5	28	18	21	28	2
Horinavi A. S. School ...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Howrah School	30	4	7	1	6	4	6	10	1
Hume's High School, Etawah	6	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	
Hurdui High School ...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	
Ilsoba Mondlye School ...	6	...	1	1	2	1	...	3	
Intally Institution ...	6	...	...	2	4	...	2	2	
Jagannath School, Dacca ...	50	1	2	11	21	2	20	24	1
Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar	9	...	1	1	5	1	6	5	1
Jerat English School ...	3	...	...	...	3	2	3	3	
Jessore School	12	1	4	2	2	...	4	5	
Jeypore Moharaja's College...	9	...	3	4	2	...	2	1	
Jonye Training School ...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	
Jounpore Mission School ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Joydebpore School ...	1	...	.	.	1	1	1	1	
Joynarain's College, Benares	5	...	...	...	4	...	2	4	
Jubbulpore High School ...	14	1	4	4	1	...	2	2	
Juggutbullubpore School ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Jullundur Mission School ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kaliparah H. C. E. School ..	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	
Kandi School	8	...	4	1	1	...	1	3	
Kandy Collegiate School ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Khajah Abdul Gunny's Free School	19	...	...	3	12	4	12	11	1
Khanakul Kishnaghur A S. School	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Khulna School	3	...	...	...	2		3	2	
Kishnaghur A. V. School ...	68	...	7	5	43	19	36	48	1
Kishnaghur Collegiate School	35	...	9	3	16	9	10	18	
Konnugger E. School ...	8	2	1	2	1	...	1	3	
Koochinkole Rajgram School	7	2	2	1	...	...	1	2	
Kooshtea School ...	5	...	...	1	4	1	4	4	
Lahore Misson School ...	2		2	...		...	...	...	
Lahore Zillah School . ..	14	1	1	..	8	1	8	8	
LaMartiniere College, Calcutta	14	2	...	...	2	...	3	12	
Ditto ditto Lucknow	9	...	...	1	1	.	3	7	1
Carried forward ...	1,622	93	267	205	668	257	571	796	49

1 Expelled.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought over ...	1,622	93	267	205	758	257	671	766	49
L. M. High School, Benares	8	1	...	2	2	...	2	3	
L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore	28	5	10	2	2	3	6	10	
L M. S. Institution, Mirzapore	3	...	...	1	2	...	..	1	
L. M. S. School, Khagrah ..	15	3	3	3	4	...	4	5	
Lind Cottage Private Academy	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	
Loodiana Mission School ...	4	..	2	1	1		1	1	
Lukhimpore High School ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Mohespore School ...	2	...	1	.	1	..	1	1	
Ditto (Sonthal Perghs.)	5	...	...	...	5	5	4	5	
Maldah School	4	...	4	...	...		...	...	
Metropolitan Institution ...	48	6	9	13	9	7	1	14	
Midnapore High School ...	11	1	4	1	3	1	4	2	
Midnapore L. M. School ...	9	...	...	1	5	1	7	5	1
Mihirpore School ...	5	...	2	...	3		1	3	
Mirzapore Mission School, Calcutta ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	
Mirzapore Govt. School ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	1
Mogultuli E. School ...	7	...	...	...	5	1	2	3	2
Moharanee Surnomoyee's H. C. E. School, Olipore ...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	
Monghyr Govt. School ...	24	...	1	1	17	7	11	18	
Moradabad Govt. School ...	5	..	1	...	2	...	3	3	
Moradabad Mission School ...	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	
Moradpore School, Bankipore	26	...	1	1	16	7	13	13	10
Moradpore Training Seminary, Burdwan ...	22	...	...	...	21	12	17	19	1
Mozufferpore School ...	6	...	...	...	4	1	6	4	
Muragatcha School ...	10	...	1	2	5	1	5	7	
Mussooree School ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Muttra Zillah School ...	4	...	3	..	...	1	1	...	
Mymensing School ...	18	2	4	4	7	2	5	4	
Nabadwipa E. School ...	6	...	1	.	3	...	3	4	
Nagpore City School ...	10	...	..	1	3	3	5	8	
Nebodhia A. S. School ...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	
New Presidency School ...	*4	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
Nizamut School ...	8	...	...	1	4	2	6	6	
Noakhally School ...	3	..	1	1	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward ...	1,940	113	319	242	799	312	689	919	64

* 2 Turned out.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	1,440	113	319	242	799	312	689	910	64
Noral Aided School ...	20	...	2	3	12	3	8	10	1
Nowgong School ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Okersha School ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	
Ooloobaria School ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Oonao School ...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	
Ooterparah School ...	21	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	1
Oriental Seminary ...	12	1	6	2	...	2	3	1	
P. Gupinathpore School ...	1		...	...	1	...	1	1	
Pakoor School ...	5	...	1	...	1	1	3	4	
Pandra School ...	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	
Patialah School ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	3	
Patna Collegiate School ...	41	1	1	2	30	10	19	29	
Patna Normal School ...	13	...	5	2	3	1	1	6	
Pogose School ...	54	...	1	3	48	7	34	36	1
Pooree School ...	3	...	1	2	...	...	..	...	
Private Students ...	61	...	2	2	40	15	37	42	7
Pubna Zillah School ...	11	..	1	1	5	1	6	8	
Purneah School ...	6	...	...	...	5	2	2	5	
Purulia School ...	6	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	
Putia E. School ...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	
Ranaghat A. E. School ...	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	
Ranchee School ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	
Rowile School ...	2		...	...	1	...	1	1	
Roy Bareilly School ...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1
Rungpore School ...	8	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	1
Saharunpore Mission School	4	...	...	...	4	2	4	3	
Salkea A. S. School ...	*10	...	...	...	7	5	8	8	1
Salkea Student's School ...	†15	...	...	...	13	8	12	9	2
Sanskrit College ..	17	3	7	2	2	...	2	3	1
Santipore E. School (New) ...	3	.	...	...	3	...	...	2	
Santipore E. School (Old) ..	6	...	2	1	2	1	2	3	
Santosh Jahnavi School ...	5	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	1
Saradaprosad Institution, Chuckdiggy ...	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	
Sarun School ...	12	...	2	4	1	1	1	6	
Sealkote Scotch Mission School	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Seal's Free College ...	7	...	1	1	4	...	1	2	
Searsole School ...	6	...	...	1	4	1	5	4	
Carried forward ...	2322	128	362	281	1016	378	860	1129	81

* 1 Turned out. † 3 Turned out.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	2322	123	362	281	1016	378	860	1129	81
Seetapore High School ...	6	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	
Sehore High School ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	
Serajgunge School ...	6	...	...	2	2	...	1	3	
Serampore College ...	24	...	3	2	6	5	13	18	
Sham Bazar Preparatory School ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Sibpore Aided School ...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2
Sibpore Institution ...	7	...	...	2	5	4	5	5	
Sibsaugor Zillah School ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	
Sodepore School ...	1		...	...	..	...		1	
Sookchar School ...	2	...	...	...	2		2	1	
Sooriparah Training Seminary	*6	...		...	5	3	3	4	2
South Baharoo School ...	7	1	2	1	3	...	...	1	
Sridharpore H. C. School ...	6	1	1	...	3	...	1	2	
St. George's College, Mussooree	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
St. John's College, Agra ...	9	...	2	3	2	1	1	4	
St. Joseph's School, Calcutta	5	..	2	1	...	..	...	2	
St. Joseph's School, Balasore	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
St. Paul's School ...	4	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	1
St. Peter's College, Agra ...	5	1	2	...	..	...	2	1	
St. Peter's C. M. School, Allahabad ...	15		1	3	9	3	7	8	1
St. Stephen's College, Dolhi...	6	...	2	1	2	..	3	2	
St. Stephen's Mission School, Neyhati ...	6			2	3	2	2	3	1
St. Thomas' Collegiate School	10	3	1	...	...	...	.		
St. Xavier's College ...	21	8	4	...	3	2	2	7	1
Sultangatcha School ...	1	...	..		..	...	1	..	
Sultanpore School ...	5	1	...	1	1	..	2	3	
Sylhet Govt. School ...	9	2	..	2	.	...	2	4	
Taky H. C. E. School ...	5	...	1	...	4	1	...	2	
Teachers ...	17	2	2	...	10	3	10	12	
Tezpore Govt. E. School ...	2	.	1	.	1	..	...	1	
Tumlook Hamilton's E. School	4	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	
Tushbunder E. School, Rungpore ...	2		...	...	...	...	...	2	
Ula School ...	1	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	
Carried forward ...	2526	144	393	304	1087	403	925	1224	89

* One turned out.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	2526	144	393	304	1087	403	225	1224	89
Umedpore Private Night School ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Umritsur C. M. Collegiate School ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	
Umritsur Zillah School ...	7	...	...	2	5	1	3	5	
Useful Arts School ...	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Victoria College, Agra ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Victoria School, Gazeepore ...	4	...	1	3	.	...	..	...	
TOTAL ...	2,544	144	395	309	1095	404	931	1232	90

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1873.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates sent forward from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in					Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Philosophy.	
Agra College ...	10	1	1	5	3	1	1	...	...	
Ajmere College ...	4	..	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	
Bareilly College ...	8	2	4	1	1		...	...	...	
Benares College ...	12	1	4	2	3	3	..	1	...	
Berhampore College ...	10	...	1	3	6	4	...	3	...	
Canning College, Lucknow	16	4	5	3	1	3	...	...	...	1
Cathedral Mission College	19	1	4	5	5	5	2	6	3	
Christ Church Collegiate School	5	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	
Cuttack High School ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	
Dacca College ...	45	...	9	10	19	20	5	9	4	1
Delhi College ...	13	1	6	4	...	...	1	1	...	1
Free Church Institution, Calcutta	37	.	6	9	15	13	4	2	5	1
General Assembly's Institution	18	1	2	8	1	2	1	3	2	
Gowhatti High School ...	1	...	...	..	...	1	.	...	...	
Hooghly College ...	27	3	3	7	8	11	2	9	3	
Joynarain's College ...	5	.	1	...	2	2	1	3	...	
Kishnaghur College ...	26	1	3	2	12	8	4	8	9	2
Lahore College ...	10	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	
La Martiniere College ...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	
L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipore	7	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	
L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapore	3	...	2	..	1	1	...	...	...	
Medical College ...	7	.	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	
Muir Central College ...	7	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Patna College ...	33	1	9	8	9	6	3	8	5	
Presidency College ...	*151	17	43	34	27	32	18	23	19	5
Sanskrit College ...	10	1	1	4	4	...	...	1	1	
Carried forward ...	390	39	115	116	127	112	46	89	53	11

* Two turned out.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Candidates.	PASSED IN THE			FAILED IN					Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Philosophy.	
Brought over ...	490	39	115	1 6	127	122	46	89	53	11
Saugor High School ...	9	...	3	3	2	1	...	1	1	
Serampore College ...	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	
St. John's College, Agra...	4	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	
St. Peter's College, Agra...	4	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	
St. Thomas' College, Colombo	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Xavier's College ...	7	...	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	
Teachers	16	...	7	6	3	1	1	1	...	
Victoria College, Agra ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	
TOTAL ...	539	40	135	130	139	127	51	96	57	11

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 9.

THE 31ST JANUARY.

Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. ATKINSON.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
COLONEL H. HYDE.

65. Read the following report of the Senior Board of Examiners on the result of the B. A. Examination :—

We have the honor to submit, for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the examination for the degree of B. A.

Two hundred and twelve candidates came up to the examination, of whom 13 have been passed in the first class, 53 in the second, and 26 in the third. Seven candidates were absent from the whole or part of the examination, and 113 have failed.

The examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down in our letter of appointment.

ORDERED :—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the *Gazette*.

The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1.	Prasannakumar Lahiri ..	Presidency College.
2.	Rámlal Datta	Ditto.
3.	T. A. Rambart	Teacher.
4.	Narendranath Sarkar ...	Presidency College.
5.	Taraprasanna Sen	Ditto.
6.	Kshetramohan Mukhopadhyay ...	Cathedral Mission College.
7.	W. C. Horst	Mussooree School.
8.	Amvikacharan Majumdar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
9.	Navinchandra Das	Presidency College.
10.	Ramnarayan Datta	Ditto.
11.	Ramaprasanna Ghosh ...	Ditto.
12.	Nandkisor	Delhi College.
13.	Adityachandra Sen	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Krishnachandra	...	Benares College.
„ Nistaran	...	Presidency College.
„ Tripuracharan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Bishnupada ...	...	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad ...	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Bhattacharyya, Kedarnath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Makundachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Sarvesvar	...	Ditto.
Bindeswariprasad ...	...	Benares College.
Chattopadahyay, Bipinvihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Pramathanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chaudhuri, Girischandra ...	...	Presidency College.
D'Abren, J. H. ...	...	Teacher.
Das, Bhagavan ...	...	Bareilly College.
„ Kshetramohan ...	...	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra ...	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Datta, Devendranath ...	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Manmohan ...	...	Presidency College.

Datta, Purnachandra	.	...	Presidency College.
De, Amvikacharan	...	..	Muir Central College.
„ Devsankar	...	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Jugalkisor	...	...	Hooghly College.
Dhar, Gokulchandra	...	...	Presidency College.
Durgaprasad	...	...	Patna College.
Fazl Rusul ...	...	...	Bareilly College.
Gaindun Lal ...	..	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Rajaninath		...	Dacca College.
Ghosh, Apurvakrishna	...	...	Medical College.
„ Baradaprasad	...	...	Presidency College.
„ Haridas	...	...	Hooghly College.
Ghoshal, Umanath	...	...	Presidency College.
Maitra, Atalvihari	...	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath		...	Ditto.
„ Harilal		...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Hemchandra		...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Karunasindhu		...	Presidency College.
„ Manmathanath		...	Hooghly College.
Munshilal	...	...	Delhi College.
Niogi, Trailokyamohan	...	...	Presidency College.
Pande, Sivadatta	...	.	Benares College.
Prayagnath	..	...	Patna College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	...	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra	...	..	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	...	Dacca College.
„ Satischandra	...	...	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Kedarnath	...	...	Hooghly College.
Sarkar, Nrityagopal	...	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Sen, Basantakumar	...	...	Dacca College.
Singh, Saligram	...	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Harimohan	...	...	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	...	Ditto.
Sur, Harimohan	...	.	Hooghly College.
Syed Ali	...	...	Patna College.

THIRD DIVISION,

In Alphabetical Order.

Basak, Ramkumar	...	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Pramathanath	...	...	Presidency College.

Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar...	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Chaudhuri, Kalidas ...	...	Joynarain's College.
„ Madhusudan ...	...	Teacher.
„ Purnachandra...	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Datta, Amvikacharan ...	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Lalvihari ...	...	Muir Central College.
Gangopadhyay, Apurvakumar	...	Presidency College.
Hajra, Aghorchandra ...	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh ...	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mallik, Latulal ...	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Mukhopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jogindranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kumadinikanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Pal, Abhaycharan ...	...	Teacher.
„ Nanigopal ...	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Palit, Harinath ...	...	Ditto.
Ray, Brajanath ...	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sarkar, Mahendranath ...	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Sil, Kanailal	...	Medical College.
Sinha, Prayag ...	...	Benares College.
Som, Murarilal ...	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sur, Hemchandra ...	...	Ditto.

Upon the result of the B. A. examination, the Vizianagram and Eshan Scholarships were awarded to Prasannakumar Lahiri of the Presidency College.

66. The Examiners-in-law reported that the following candidates had passed the examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1.	Mahendranath Sanyal	...	Hooghly College.
2.	Kunjavihari Gupta	...	Presidency College.
3.	Bisvambhar Mitra ...	...	Ditto.
4.	Kartikchandra Mitra	...	Ditto.
5.	Jogindranath Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.

6.	Akhilchandra Chakravarti	...	Presidency College.
7	Sasibhushan Chaudhuri	..	Hooghly College.
	Girijabhushan Mukhopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
	Rajendranath Ghosh...	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1.	Bipinvihari Das ...	...	Presidency College.
2.	Durgasundar Ray ...	...	Dacca College.
	Madanmohan Mitra ...	...	Presidency College.
4.	Nilmani Dhar ...	...	Ditto.
	Jogindranath Ghosh	...	Ditto.
	Nilratna Bandyopadhyay	...	Hooghly College.
7.	Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay	...	Patna College.
8.	Saradaprasanna Ray...	...	Presidency College.
9.	Govindadev Mukhopadhyay	...	Hooghly College.
10.	Harischandra Sanyal	...	Presidency College.
11.	Gopalchandra Saha ...	...	Ditto.
12.	Aparnacharan Datta ...	...	Ditto.
	Sajanikanta Chattopadhyay	...	Kishnaghur College.
14.	Harivallabh Maitra ...	...	Cuttack High School
15.	Ramnarayan Bandyopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
	Nilmadhav De ..	...	Ditto.
17.	Kanailal Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
18.	Amritakumar Sarvadhikari	...	Ditto.
	Hiralal Mitra ...	...	Ditto.
20	Mahendranath Das ...	...	Ditto.
21.	Adyanath Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
22.	Sasibhushan Basu ...	...	Hooghly College.
	Kalipada Mukhopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
24.	Jogindranath Sanyal ..	...	Ditto.
25.	Bipinvihari Sen ...	...	Kishnaghur College.
26.	Ramjadav Talapatra...		Berhampore College.
	Sureschandra Ghosh	...	Presidency College.
	Hanuman Prasad ..	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Upendrachandra Ghosh	..	Presidency College.
	Hemchandra Basu ...	...	Ditto.
31.	Chandranath Ghosh ..	.	Ditto.
32.	Jadunath Bandyopadhyay	...	Ditto.

33	Batakrishna Sen ...	... Presidency College
	Akshaykumar Mitra ...	... Hooghly College.
	Jaygopal Mukhopadhyay	... Presidency College.
	Nandalal Kundu ...	... Ditto.
	Paresnath Basu ...	... Ditto.
	Kanailal Sen ...	... Ditto.
39.	Jogindranath Bhattacharyya	... Ditto.
	Isanchandra Basu ...	... Ditto.
41.	Nilkanta Chattopadhyay	... Ditto.
	Priyanath Ghosh ...	... Ditto.
	Haricharn Mitra ...	... Ditto.
44.	Matilal Sinha ...	... Ditto.
45.	Pramadanath Mukhopadhyay	... Hooghly College.
46.	Jadunath Ghosh ...	... Presidency College.
47.	Saratkumar Ghoshal...	... Ditto.
48.	Jogneswar Sen ...	.. Ditto.
49.	Devendranath Mitra...	... Ditto.
	Ratnesvar Sen ...	... Ditto.
51.	Bimalacharan Majumdar	... Ditto.
	Gangadhar Bandyopadhyay	... Ditto.
53.	Girischandra Kar ...	... Ditto.
54.	Asutosh Dhar ...	... Ditto.
55.	Anandanath Majumdar	... Ditto.
	Upendranath Chattopadhyay	... Ditto.
57.	Taracharan Sen ...	... Ditto.
58.	Prasannakumar Basu	... Ditto.
59.	Ramgopal Khan ...	... Kishnaghur College.
	Janakinath Ghatak ...	... Presidency College.
61.	Lalvihari De ...	... Ditto.
	Nandadulal Páin ...	... Ditto.
63.	Umeschandra Ghosh .	... Hooghly College.
64.	Atulchandra Basu ...	... Presidency College.
	Bacharam Ghosh ...	... Ditto.
66.	Mahomed Daem ...	... Ditto.
67.	Gopendrakrishna Dev	... Ditto.
68.	Annadaprasad Bagchi	... Ditto.
	Purnachandra De ...	... Ditto.
70.	Bholanath Mukhopadhyay	... Ditto.

ORDERED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the *Gazette*.

67. Read again applications from the Secretaries of the District Committees of Rajshai and Midnapore for constituting Beauleah and Midnapore Stations at which University Examinations may be held.

ORDERED—

That the Secretaries be informed that the Syndicate do not think it desirable to add Beauleah and Midnapore to the list of stations for holding examinations.

68. Read the following letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Rahakanta Memorial Fund :—

No. 45-46, dated 1st January 1872.

"In reply to your letter No. 138, dated the 30th July last, I have the honor to forward herewith two municipal debentures for Rs. 2,000 (number and date where of are noted on the margin) with a cheque upon the Bank of Bengal, No. 90533, dated 19th September 1873, for Rs. 120, being the amount of interest thereon up to June 1873. I request you will be so good as to purchase a die for the medal with the last-mentioned sum, and to carry the balance, if any, to the credit of the Medal Fund. I trust the first medal will be presented at the next convocation of the University. The debentures are duly endorsed in favor of the University."

The Registrar reported that the municipal debentures had been lodged with the Bank of Bengal for safe custody, and that the Master of the Mint had been requested to prepare a die for the medal.

ORDERED—

That the medal be awarded at the coming convocation if the funds in hand permit.

69. Read again report of Special Committee appointed on 25th January 1872 for making selections in English for the University Examinations (Minutes, paragraph 62).

Mr. Atkinson proposed—

That the following rules be adopted as standing instructions to the Committees of selections appointed annually to choose text-books in English for the several examinations :—

1. In making their selections the Committee will avoid all works or portions of works which are distinctly controversial in favor of or against any religion, or which are profane and immoral in their tendency.

2. In all cases where it is practicable they should make their selections from the Clarendon Press Series.

3. They should choose, as far as possible, complete works, or extracts treating on definite subjects, especially for the higher examinations.

The Syndicate declined to adopt Mr. Atkinson's proposal; and, after some discussion, it was decided that the words "or avoided" should be added after the word "expunged" in the first resolution of the Special Committee.

The Special Committee's report, thus amended, was then adopted.

The following are the amended resolutions which are to be recognized as binding on future Committees, to whom the task of making selections may be entrusted :—

1. That in choosing works to be read by the F. A. Students, (1) all distinctly controversial passages in favor of or against any religion; (2) and all obscene or profane expressions should be expunged or avoided, as well as passages of an immoral tendency.

2. That in choosing works for the higher examinations, the Clarendon Press Series should be preferred in all cases when practicable.

3. That as far as possible, in consistence with the previous resolutions, whole works or extracts treating on definite subjects should be adopted, especially in the higher examinations.

70. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Examination in Medicine:—

Dr. J. F. McConnell	...	In Anatomy.
„ F. N. Macnamara	...	„ Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
„ N. Chevers	...	„ Medicine and Midwifery.
„ D. Cunningham	...	„ Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.
„ W. J. Palmer	...	„ Materia Medica.
„ G. King	...	„ Botany.
„ N. C. Macnamara	...	„ Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery.

71. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee for making selections in English for the Examinations of 1876-77:—

Mr. Tawney.
Revd. Dr. Jardine.
„ S. Dyson.
Dr. Chevers.
Mr. Sutcliffe.

72. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report to the Syndicate on the number of papers to be set in each branch of the science subjects included in the B. Course for the B. A. Degree—

Dr. Ewart.
Mr. Clarke.
„ Blanford.
„ Sutcliffe.

73. It was resolved—

1. That the History of England should form the subject for the morning questions at the next examination for the degree of B. A.

2. That the History of India and the optional courses of History should be included in the afternoon paper, their relative value being fixed in the ratio of 2 to 1.

74. Read the following letter from Mr. Kempson :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No. 1115 *G of* 1873-74, *dated Lieut.-Governor's Camp, the* 14*th January* 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 204, dated 30th ultimo, which asks for an explanation of certain comments in my last annual report on the character of the B. A. Examination in relation to one subject (Philosophy). It is true that my remarks were made in connection with the results for the North-Western Provinces, but their purport was not to explain those results, as the Syndicate seems to suppose, but to call attention to a defect in the examination system, which makes it possible for some students to have an advantage over others, those others being at the same time aware of the possibility.

It was not said that the Examiner set questions which could not be answered properly without the aid of his own lectures, and no specific questions were either cited or looked for. My quarrel is not with the Examiner or his questions, but with the arrangement by which one who is or has been a lecturer in a certain subject within the area over which the jurisdiction of the University extends is appointed to examine in that subject.

I stated that certain students from the North-Western Provinces, knowing that the Examiner in Philosophy was or had been a lecturer in that subject, obtained a copy of his notes from his lecture-room. They obviously promised themselves an advantage over others in the possession of these notes, believing that it was antecedently probable that an acquaintance with the Examiner's mode of treating his subject, his views of open questions, his reference to other authorities, &c., would give them a better chance of satisfying his inquiries.

It is immaterial whether they were right or wrong in their belief, or whether in fact they lost or gained by the trans-

action, or whether they passed or did not pass the test, or whether those who did not pass made the non-possession of the notes an excuse for their own incapacity or want of preparation. The point of my objection is not that such and such students had an advantage over others on this or that occasion, but that a belief in the possibility that such advantages may be had is effecting the *morale* of our native students and discrediting the high aims of University administration.

2. The practice of obtaining "notes" from Calcutta was first brought to my knowledge by Mr. Griffith, the Principal of the Benares College, but the practice is not confined to Benares. Some of the B. A. students at another college had done the same thing. In a recent communication on the subject of this reference, Mr. Griffith writes that he one day found the class busy copying one after another "Mr. Croft's notes," which one of the students voluntarily told him he had procured from a friend in the Presidency College. He adds that for several years past the Benares students have been in the habit of procuring copies of the questions which examining professors have set their classes during the year, and he describes the consternation expressed on one occasion, when it was found that the pupils of one of the examiners had determined not to communicate his questions to outsiders. Another Principal (Bengal) thus writes: "Our students compass heaven and earth to get hold of these notes, which they make a point of learning by heart, * * * The same practice obtains not only in this subject (philosophy), but in a modified degree in others also. A student will take any amount of pains to get hold of an examiner's view as to the disputed derivation of some word, while he would not move a muscle in employing his dictionary for the purpose of acquiring a correct habit of spelling." It may of course be objected that the follies of individual students are unworthy of being taken into the account. I would reply that the discontinuance of an arrangement, which those who have the charge of tuition condemn, because it tends in their

opinion to foster and propagate such follies, is at least worth the Syndicate's consideration.

3. I regret that my departmental comments on this subject should have found their way to the Syndicate through the medium of a newspaper criticism. This, as stated in your letter of the 18th ultimo, appeared on the 11th idem. My Annual Report was not then published, and on the appearance of the article I complained to the Head of the Government that a breach of confidence on the part of the offices, to which alone its contents could be known, had occurred. The Education Reports here are not published for distribution until the orders of the Government are received, and and as these were issued on the 23rd ultimo, it is obvious that the *Pioneer*, writing on the 11th Idem, received the document informally.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most Obedient Servant,

M. KEMPSON,

Dir. of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces.

ORDERED—

That the following reply be sent:—

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 14th January, in answer to my letter No. 204 of 30th December 1873.

In reply, I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to say that they are quite prepared to discuss separately any criticisms which you may wish to make of their action or of the action of the University, and to give them the consideration which is due to the position which you occupy.

But I am desired to point out that this subject is distinct from that which formed the matter of my letter above referred to, and the request contained in which I am directed to repeat.

Whatever your object in making your statements may have been, it does not affect their result. The words quoted from your official report in that letter stated as a fact known to yourself (and not as a matter of belief among the students in the North-Western Provinces), that the students of a certain professor's class in a Calcutta College* were placed at an advantage over all other students in respect of the examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy, by the fact of their professor having been appointed an examiner in that subject.

This statement conveys unquestionably a palpable inference, if not a distinct allegation, that the papers set by that gentleman bore a special reference, direct or indirect, intentional or unintentional, to the lectures which he had delivered, and this palpable inference is converted into perfect certainty. by the further statement with which you supplement it, that certain students of the North-Western Provinces obtained notes of those lectures, and attributed their success in passing to their use of them.

I am to remind you that you have thus made a distinct and serious charge, and this having been made by you in your official capacity, and in an official document, to which publicity has been given, and being capable of distinct proof or disproof, the Syndicate considered and still consider themselves bound in the interests of the University to inquire fully into it.

I am to add that the terms in which your statement is worded confine its application to one of two gentlemen, both of whom consider themselves aggrieved by it, and have desired, from the Syndicate, an opportunity of being publicly heard in their defence.

I am therefore desired to state that the Syndicate consider you bound to afford them the means of either proving or disprov-

* The proposition was actually stated in the converse form, *viz.*, that the students of all other institutions were placed at a disadvantage in respect to the students of that college.

ing the accuracy of the allegations which you have officially put on record, and I am accordingly again desired to call upon you to name the gentleman to whom you alluded, and to indicate the questions or portions of questions in his paper which seem to you open to exception.

75. Read letter, No. 41 of the 16th January, from the Government of India, sanctioning the affiliation of Pátiála Maharaja's School and the Kandy Collegiate School up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts from 1st January 1874.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

76. Read letter, No. 4013 of 31st December, from the Government of India, sanctioning the payment of Rs. 2,591 on account of remuneration to Examiners for the year 1873-74.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

77. Read letter, No. 147 of 9th January, from the Comptroller General, stating that in the estimates of the Calcutta University for the year 1874-75 "a sum of Rs. 50,000 should be provided in both sides as the estimated receipts and charges for the ensuing year."

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

78. The following bills of contingencies were passed:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Bill, Indian Mirror Press, for Advertisement	7	8	0
1	„ Principal, Agra College, for expenses incurred during the last examination	127	13	0
1	„ Secretary, D. C. P. I., Bancoorah, for do.	87	11	6
1	„ Burrisal, for do.	34	3	0
1	„ Muir Central College, for do.	32	8	0
1	„ Secretary, D. C. P. I., Sylhet, for do.	9	9	6
1	„ for superintending printing of examination papers ...	250	0	0
	Carried over ...	549	5	0

			Rs.	A	P.
		Brought over...	549	5	0
1	Bill,	Mr. K. Deighton, for superintending the B. A. Examination	100	0	0
1	„	Goribulla mistry, for repairing desks and stools ...	3	4	0
1	„	cost for clearing the hall after examination	24	11	0
1	„	Registrar's conveyance hire during the B. A. Examination	15	0	0
1	„	Sreenath Mookerjea, for conveyance hire for superintending the examination	12	0	0
1	„	Troylockonath Banerjea, for do.	33	0	0
1	„	Sundry expenses incurred in the office during the month .	56	10	0
		TOTAL Rs. ...	793	14	0

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

(Confirmed).

E. C. BAYLEY,

Vice-Chancellor.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1874.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent forward from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	No. passed.			Failed in						Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second language.	History.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Mental & Moral Science.	Optional subject.	
Bareilly College ...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Benares College ...	6	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Canning College ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	
Cathedral Mission College ...	20	1	2	3	8	3	2	10	2	4	
Dacca College ...	11	...	3	1	3	3	...	6	1	...	
Delhi College ...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Doveton College ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
F. C. Institution, Calcutta ...	17	...	3	5	5	5	0	4	4	2	
General Assembly's Institution ...	24	1	3	6	7	5	3	11	4	6	1
Hooghly College ...	14	...	6	...	2	4	3	5	1	1	
Joynarain's College...	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	
Lahore College ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	
Medical College ...	4	...	1	1	.	1	1	2	1	2	
Muir Central College	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	
Mussooree School ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Patna College ...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1
Presidency College ...	72	8	23	5	18	15	5	27	10	6	4
St. John's College ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Teachers ...	12	1	1	2	3	4	1	7	5	3	...
Total ...	212	13	53	26	53	44	16	91	29	26	7

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 2.

THE 13TH FEBRUARY.

Present:

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.

MR. FAGAN.

MR. MILLETT.

MR. PHILLIPS.

BABOO ANNODAPRASAD BANERJEA.

KUMAR HARENDRAKRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.

79. The Faculty proceeded to consider the following proposal by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby :—

That, in lieu of rules 6 and 7 for the examination for Honors in Law, the following be substituted :—

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a.*) General Jurisprudence.

(*b.*) Hindu Law.

(*c.*) Mahomedan Law.

(*d.*) The Law of Mortgage.

(*e.*) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons.

(*f.*) The Law of Limitation and Prescription.

(*g.*) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immovable property.

(*h.*) The Law of Tenure and occupation of immovable property.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

After some discussion, it was resolved—

(1.) That in subject (*g*), the words "including sales for arrears of rent and revenue" be added after "property."

(2.) That in subject (*h*), the words "and occupation" be struck out.

(3.) That in subjects (*d*) to (*h*), the words "as administered in India" be added.

The Faculty then adopted Mr. Markby's proposal in the following amended form :—

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a.*)	General Jurisprudence.	
(*b.*)	Hindu Law.	
(*c.*)	Mahomedan Law.	
(*d.*)	The Law of Mortgage.	As administered in India.
(*e.*)	The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons.	As administered in India.
(*f.*)	The Law of Limitation and Prescription.	As administered in India.
(*g.*)	The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immovable property, including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.	As administered in India.
(*h.*)	The Law of Tenure of immovable property.	As administered in India.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

80. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and representative in the Syndicate for the ensuing year.

The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse was elected President of the Faculty and representative in the Syndicate for the ensuing year.

81. The Faculty next proceeded to consider a proposal from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, recommending that in the examination of B. L. candidates from the Colleges of N. W. Provinces, the following Regulations and Acts be substituted for the first six items under head II of the scheme of text books prescribed for the B. L. Examination :—

Reg. I, 1795 (Permanent Settlement, Benares).
Reg. XXVII, 1795 (ditto ditto).
Reg. II, 1819 (Maâfees).
Reg. XI, 1825 (Alluvion).
Reg. VII, 1828 (Family Domains).
Act X, 1870 (Land Acquisition Act).
Act XVIII, 1871 (Local Cess Act).
Act VIII, 1873 (Northern India Canal Act).
The new Rent and Revenue Codes.
Directions to Settlement Officers and Directions to Collectors.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the President thought it was desirable to adjourn the further consideration of the above proposal for a week.

The meeting was therefore adjourned to Friday, the 20th February.

82. The Faculty re-assembled on Friday, the 20th. when it was resolved that the following report should be submitted to the Syndicate :—

1. The Faculty have duly considered a letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Registrar to the University, dated the 20th September 1873, regarding a

proposal that in the law studies of the Allahabad College certain subjects therein set out be substituted for the first six items under head II of the scheme of text books in law prescribed for the B. L. Examination of the Calcutta University.

2. The Faculty are of opinion that it is at present highly inexpedient to prescribe two sets of subjects under any particular head, one for the North-Western Provinces, and the other for Lower Bengal, and they are fortified in this opinion by the fact that candidates for the B. L. Degree from the colleges in the North-Western Provinces are extremely few, one only having presented himself at the last examination, while not a single candidate from any of such colleges has ever obtained a B. L. Degree and two only have obtained a L. L. Degree; at the same time the Faculty have no desire that the Professors of Law in such colleges should be restrained from delivering lectures on any local subjects, with which, in the opinion of the Professors, it may be desirable the students should become acquainted.

3. The Faculty have also had under consideration the revision of head II of the text books of Law for the B. L. examination, and they are of opinion that head II, as it now stands, should be repealed, and for it the following be substituted :—

THE LAND TENURES OF BENGAL; THE REVENUE LAWS, THE LAW OF MORTGAGE, REGISTRATION, LIMITATION, AND PRESCRIPTION.

Regulations I and VIII of 1793 (Permanent Settlement).
Regulation VIII of 1819 (Putnee Talooks).
Regulation XI of 1825 (Accretions).
Act XI of 1859, Sections 9-15, 33-37.
Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, 166-168.
Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.), Sections 2-20.
Act XVIII of 1873, Sections 4-23.
Macpherson on Mortgages.
Registration Act VIII of 1871.
Limitation Act IX of 1871.

4. The Faculty in drawing up the above have endeavoured, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the Government of the North-Western Provinces; they have therefore inserted certain laws which, though in the main applicable alike to Lower Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, are covered by different Acts of Legislature peculiar to either of the above divisions of the Bengal Presidency. These subjects are comprised in a few sections, and it is not undesirable that students from either division of the Bengal Presidency should know the corresponding law in the other division, the more so, as it is now not unusual for students educated in Lower Bengal to practise in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces.

5. Regulations I and VIII of 1793, which deal with the permanent settlement of Bengal, are highly important for the students of Lower Bengal, and nearly as important for the students from the North-Western Provinces, as Regulations I and XXVII of 1795, suggested by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The Faculty also do not deem it desirable to withdraw Regulation VII of 1819 from the list of subjects, treating as it does of one of the most important tenures in Lower Bengal. The remaining subjects are of universal application.

(Confirmed.)

A. G. MACPHERSON, *President.*

J. SUTCLIFFE, *Registrar.*

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING,

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No 1.

THE 26TH FEBRUARY.

Present :

COLONEL HYDE, *in the Chair*
MR BLANFORD.
MR SMITH.
COLONEL THUILLIER

83. The Faculty met to consider the standard of marks for passing the L. C. E. Examination, and to elect a President and representative in the Syndicate for the ensuing year.

RESOLVED—

(1.) That in the opinion of the Faculty the standard which is now in force, *viz.*, one-third marks in each subject and one-half in the aggregate, should continue to be observed.

(2.) That Colonel Hyde be re-elected President of the Faculty and representative in the Syndicate for the ensuing year.

(Confirmed.)

H. HYDE, *President.*

J. SUTCLIFFE, *Registrar.*

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 10.

THE 3RD MARCH.

Present :

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.

THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA

MR. ATKINSON.

84. The Examiners for Honors in Arts reported that the following graduates had attained the standard for passing laid down by the Syndicate :—

ENGLISH.

FIRST CLASS.

Kedarnath Bandyopadhyay ... ... Presidency College.

SECOND CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Bipinvihari Mukhopadhyay ... ... Presidency College.
Bipinvihari Basu ... ... Muir Central College.
Siddhesvar Sarkar ... ... Presidency College.

THIRD CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Priyadas ... ... Muir Central College.
Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay ... ... Presidency College.
Hukamchand ... ... Lahore College.
Tejchandra Mukhopadhyay ... ... Presidency College.
Bishen Lal ... ... Muir Central College.
Haravilas Mukhopadhyay ... . Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

First Class.

Umeschandra Batavyal	...	...	Sanskrit College.

Second Class.

Prannath Pandit ...	...	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Second Class.

In Order of Merit.

Asutosh Biswas ...	...	...	Presidency College.
Lalitkumar Basu ...	...	...	Free Church Institution.

Third Class.

Srikumar Chaudhuri	...	...	Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

Second Class.

In Order of Merit.

Baburam Chattopadhyay	...	...	Presidency College.
Gopalchandra Ray	...	...	Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Second Class.

Bhagavatchandra Rudra	...	...	Presidency College.

Third Class.

Gnanendralal Ray	...	...	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Second Class.

In Order of Merit.

Kailaschandra Datta	...	...	Dacca College.
Benimadhav Gangopadhyay	...	...	General Assembly's Institution.

THIRD CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Gaurvallabh Sen ...	...	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basantakumar Niogi	...	...	Teacher.

The Examiners also reported that the following graduates had attained the standard for the degree of M. A. :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair ...	...	...	Hooghly College.
Basak, Rasamay ...	...	...	Teacher.
Basu, Gopalchandra	...	...	Free Church Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Jagatvandhu ...		...	Ditto.
Dev, Bhutnath ...	...	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Jogindranath	...	...	Free Church Institution.
Ráy, Satyacharan ...	...	...	Sanskrit College.
Ráychaudhuri, Kherodchandra		...	Presidency College.
Sétukávalar, R. N.	...	...	Teacher.

ORDERED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the Gazette.

Also, that the revision of the standard for Honors, recommended by the Examiners, be brought up at a future meeting, after the proposals have been considered in circulation.

85. The Examiners for the Premchand Roychand Studentship recommended that Biharilal Bandyopadhyay, of the Presidency College, be elected student for 1874.

ORDERED—

That Biharilal Bandyopadhyay be elected Premchand Student for 1874.

86. Read proceedings of a meeting of the Faculty of Law on 13th February, and of the adjourned meeting of the Faculty on the 20th February.

With reference to the changes in the rules for the Examination for Honors in Law adopted by the Faculty, it was resolved—

That the rules proposed by the Faculty be recommended to the Senate for sanction.

87. With reference to the report of the Faculty on the proposals contained in letter No. 684A, dated 20th September 1873, from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces—

IT WAS RESOLVED—

(1.) That the list of Regulations and Acts now included under head II of the Scheme of Text-books for the B. L. Examination be repealed, and that the following be substituted in their place :—

The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation and Prescription.

Regulations I and VIII of 1793 (Permanent Settlement).

Regulation VIII of 1819 (Putnee Talooks).

Regulation XI of 1825 (Accretions).

Act XI of 1859, Sections 9—15, 33—37.
Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, 166—168.

Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.), Sections 2—20.
Act XVIII of 1873, Sections 4—23.

Macpherson on Mortgages.

Registration Act (VIII of 1871).

Limitation Act (IX of 1871).

(2.) That a copy of the report of the Faculty be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, through the Government of India, with an intimation that the revised list of text-books recommended by the Faculty will come into force at the B. L. Examination of January 1876.

88. Read proceedings of a meeting of the Faculty of Engineering on 26th February.

ORDERED—

That the standard for the L. C. E. Examination recommended by the Faculty be adopted.

89. The following selections in languages for the Entrance, First Arts, B. A. and Honor Examinations of 1876-77 were appointed .—

ENTRANCE.

Greek.

Xenophon	.. Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer	Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cæsar	... De Bello Gallico, Book II.
Ovid	... Tristia, Selections I—XII.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopodesha, Vishnupurana and Mohabharat in Rijupat, Part III.

Upakramanika.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul	... Pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.	

Urdu.

Prose Selections by Siva Prasad, C. S. I.
Poetry Selections by Mr. Browning.

Bengali.

Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Hindi.

Ramayana	...	(Aranya, Kishkinda, Sundra and Lanka Kandas), Ramjasan' Edition.
Rajniti	...	The whole, Hall's Edition.

Urya.

Sreni-path by Raghunatha Prasad Bhuyan (Calcutta Baptist Mission Press).

Jeebun Charita	...	Translated from Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar's, by Phukeer Mohun Senaputty.
Mahabharat	..	Calcutta School Book Society's Edition, 1868.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.

Dhamma Pada.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1876.

English.

Cowper	...	...	... The Task, Books I, II, III.
Crabbe	...	...	... The Village.
Goldsmith	...	...	... The Traveller.
Southey	...	...	... Extracts as in Richardson's Selections.
Johnson	...	...	... Lives of Addison and Gay.
Scott	...	...	... Woodstock.
Washington Irving		...	... Rip-Van-Winkle. The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

Greek.

Euripides	...	...	... Alcestis.
Herodotus	...	...	... Clio.

Latin.

Propertius	...	...	... Selections I—IV.
Ovid	...	...	... Miscellanea, Selections I—VI
Cicero	...	...	... Pro Milone.

Sanskrit.

Kumár Sambhava	Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.	

Hebrew.

Genesis ...	Psalms, 1—72.
Ruth ...	Job, Chapters 1—5.

Arabic.

Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Persian.

Selections.*

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1877.

English.

Shakespeare...	Macbeth. Midsummer Night's Dream.
Dryden	As contained in Hales' Longer English Poems.
Pope	
Johnson	
Gray	
Collins	
Cowper	
Coleridge	
Scott	
Wordsworth	
Byron	
Shelley	
Milton	Areopogitica (Arber's Reprints).
Trench	On the Study of Words.
Foster	Essay on Decision of Character
Bancroft	History of the United States, Vol. IV, Chaps. 13—14.
Napier	Peninsular War, Vol. IV, Book 16, Chap. V. Vol. V, Book 18, Chap. III.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Greek.

Sophocles	Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides	Book II.

Latin.

Martial	Selections I—XII.
Persius	„ I—III.
Juvenal	„ I—III.
Tacitus	Histories, Book I.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa...	Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá	(Devnagri Recension.)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.	
Psalms	I—XLI.
Isaiah	I—XXXIX.
Daniel	I—VII.
Proverbs.	

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-yamini	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages ...	
Muttánahbi	

Persian.

As in published Selections.*

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1876, 1877.

Poetry.

Chaucer	Selections, Edited by Morris. Prologue and Nonnes Priestes Tale (Clarendon Press Series).
Spenser	Faerie Queen, Book I (Clarendon Press Series).
Milton	Paradise Lost, Books XI—XII.
Pope	Satires and Epistles (Mark Pattison).
Sir John Davies	Noece Te-ipsum.
Tennyson...	Enoch Arden and Aylmor's Field.

Thacker, Spink & Co.

Drama.

Shakespeare...	King Lear. Othello. As You Like It.
Marlowe	Edward II.
Coleridge	Wallenstein.

Prose.

Sir Thomas More	Utopia (Arber's Reprints).
Swift	Gulliver's Travels, Parts I, II, III.
Helps	Realmah.
Ruskin	Selections from the writings of—(Smith, Elder, & Co.)
Trench	English, Past and Present.
Todhunter	Conflict of Studies.

90. Read the following report of the Committee appointed to advise the Syndicate as to the number of papers to be set in the Science Course for the B. A. Degree :—

"We recommend that four papers be set in the part of the *B* Course for the B. A. Examination, that is not common to the *A* Course, and that 75 marks be assigned to each of these four papers, so as to make them equivalent to the corresponding six *A* papers which carry 50 marks each."

"We recommend that these four papers be devoted,—one to Chemistry, one to Physical Geography, and two to the optional subject in Physical Science."

"We recommend that the pass mark be 25 marks in Chemistry, 25 in Physical Geography, and 50 in the optional subject."

ORDERED—

That the recommendation of the Committee be adopted, and that a copy of the report be circulated for the information of heads of affiliated colleges.

91. Read letter from certain candidates for the B. L. Degree at the late examination who failed to obtain the aggregate marks

required for passing, begging that they may be allowed to pass as Licentiates.

ORDERED—

That the application be refused.

92. Read the following letter from Pandit Isvara Chandra Vidyasagar :—

From PANDIT ISVARA CHANDRA SARMA *to the Registrar.*

" Having watched the working of the Sanskrit Course, which I recommended for the First Arts and B. A. Degree Examinations, and which the Syndicate were good enough to adopt, I consider it necessary to suggest a slight alteration. At present, Uttaracharita is in the First Arts Course and Abhijuana Sakuntalá in the B. A. Course. But from the information which I have received, as well as the enquiries which I have made of the Professors who teach Sanskrit, it strikes me that it would be convenient to the student if these works were made to change places, that is, if Abhijuana Sakuntalá were inserted in the First Arts Course and Uttaracharita in the B. A. Course. I would therefore request the favor of your laying this suggestion before the Syndicate, which, if adopted, would, I think, render the Sanskrit Courses unexceptionable."

Calcutta, the 5th February 1874.

ORDERED—

That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for considering the proposal contained in the Pandit's letter :—

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Baboo Rajendralala Mitra.

" Prasannakumár Sarvádhikári.

" Krisnakamal Bhattacharyya.

Mr. Tawney.

Rev. J. Wenger.

93. Read the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Jardine :—

From the REVD. DR. JARDINE, *Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, to the Registrar*

" With reference to the text-books prescribed for the study of candidates for the First Examination in Arts in the subject of Psychology, I have the honor to lay before you the following remarks and proposal, with the request that you will kindly submit them to the Syndicate of the University for their consideration :—

I.—The text-book, in Psychology at present in use are, it appears to me, quite unsuitable as an introduction to the subject.

1. Abercrombie's work on the mental and moral powers is so exceedingly faulty and defective that it is a disgrace to any University to have it upon the list of its text-books. The compiler of it shows a gross ignorance of well-known philosophical theories; his book contains none of the more recent results of enquiry; many of his illustrations are more fitted for the nursery than the college class room; and, moreover, the book is designed evidently not to teach psychology in its simplicity, but rather certain semi-theological doctrines which the compiler thinks to be in favor of Christianity, doctrines which may be true or not, but which certainly ought not to be taught under the name of philosophy. It requires, I am prepared to point out, many passages in the book which will amply justify the preceding criticism.

2. Reid's Enquiry is a much superior book to the last, but it also has many defects which make it unsuitable as a text-book in Psychology.

a. Reid did not understand the theories of some of the philosophers whom he criticises. Consequently, in order that the subject may be taught, it is always necessary to point out Reid's errors, and any experienced teacher knows that this correction of

the author's misunderstandings is the cause of great confusion in the student's mind.

b. Reid's own doctrines are now antiquated and many of them erroneous; even those who study psychology from his stand point have in very important respects modified his doctrines.

c. It seems desirable that a student beginning the study of psychology should be taught the method and doctrines of the best psychologists of the present day. If accurate knowledge is considered necessary in mathematics or chemistry and every new discovery is soon introduced into college text-books in these subjects, I do not see why old blundering books should continue to be used in philosophy.

d. The preceding remarks led me to the proposal which I now make.

II.—I have been for several years collecting materials, which I think if increased, wrought up, and thrown into proper form, might be a suitable introduction to the study of Psychology. These have been collected in the first place only for my own private use as a teacher of the subject, and it is but recently that it has occurred to me to propose to the Syndicate that they should be published and adopted for a text-book in the First Arts Course. In order that the Syndicate may be able to come to an intelligent decision in the matter, I submit the following remarks regarding what I propose doing:—

1. The subject of the treatise would be the psychology of the cognitions. This would exclude all reference to ethics, metaphysics proper, and natural theology.

2. The description and analysis of the mental phenomena would be primarily in accordance with what I myself believe to be

the truth; but in the case of disputed questions I should give the most important views held by opposite parties, supplying the student with such historical information as might be necessary in each case.

3. It would be my endeavour to introduce, in as simple a form as possible, the best results of present day research. Although I might not agree with the general principles of a philosophical system, I should not hesitate to accept anything good contained in it. And, moreover, psychology, when kept within its own bounds, does not offer so much room for disputation as other parts of philosophy. And at this stage of the student's course it is better that he should learn principally those facts about which scholars are agreed than be introduced into a maze of opposing theories.

4. In short, I should endeavour to prepare a book which would be an introduction to the new accepted principles as well as the yet unsolved problems of psychology, which would do for psychology what a book like Fowler's does for logic, which would be abreast of the present state of the science and at the same time not too difficult for the student's *comprehension*.

Hoping that you will kindly bring this matter before the Syndicate, and that they will give it their favorable consideration."

ORDERED—

That Dr. Jardine be informed that the Syndicate are unable to accept or reject any proposed text-book till it has been published; but that they recognize the want of a more suitable text-book in Psychology than either of those now in use.

94. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the next examinations in Arts :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

English.

Rev. Dr. Jardine.
Dr. Robson.

Mr. M. J. White.
„ J. K. Rogers.

Sanskrit and Bengali.

Baboo Rajkrishna Banerjea.
„ Prasannakumár Sarvádhikári.
„ Nrisinhachandra Mookerjea.
Pandit Aghornath Tatwanidhi.

History and Geography.

Rev. C. Baumann.
„ W. Johnson.
Mr. F. J. Rowe.
„ J. Wilson.

Mathematics.

Mr. R. Thwaytes.
„ W. Griffiths.
„ M. Mowat.
„ George Thompson.

Hindi and Urya.

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

FIRST ARTS AND B. A. EXAMINATIONS.

English.

Rev. M. A. Sherring.
Mr. A. W. Garrett.

Sanskrit.

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Pandit Moheschandra Nyaratna.

History.

Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Mr. M. H. L. Beebee.

Mathematics.

Mr. W. Boutflower.
„ J. A. Aldis.

Philosophy.

Rev. S. Dyson.
Mr. J. Sime.

Physical Science.

Mr. W. G. Willson.

ENTRANCE. FIRST ARTS, & B. A. EXAMINATIONS.

Greek and Latin.

Rev. J. Henry.
Mr. W. T. Webb.

Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

Mr. H. Blochmann.

95. Read letter No. 54 of 31st January, from the Government of India, passing the Attorney's bill for Rs. 440 on account of the conveyance of 3 lacs of Government Securities to the University from the Trustees of the Tagore Estate.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

96. Read letter No. 68 of 20th February, from the Government of India, stating that the Governor General in Council had been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University :—

The Hon'ble G. G. Morris ,C. S.

The Hon'ble B. D. Colvin.

The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C. S.

Surgeon Major S. C. Townsend.

W. L. Heeley, Esq., B. A., C. S.

Surgeon Major J. L. Bryden, M. D

M. H. L. Beebee, Esq,. M. A.

H. H. Locke, Esq.

J. H. A. Branson, Esq.

Baboo Omeshchunder Dutt.

Baboo Shama Churn Sarkar.

G. W. Barclay, Esq., M. A.

The Rev. M. A. Sherring, M. A.

ORDERED—

That the new Fellows be distributed amongst the Faculties as follows :—

The Hon'ble B. D. Colvin The Hon'ble. V. H. Schalch Mr. W. L. Heeley Mr. M. H. L. Beebee Baboo Omeshchunder Dutt Mr. G. W. Barclay Rev. M. A. Sherring	*Faculty of Arts.*
The Hon'ble G. G. Morris Mr. J. H. A. Branson Baboo Shamachurn Sarkar	*Faculty of Law.*
Surgeon Major S. C. Townsend " " J. L. Bryden	*Faculty of Medicine.*
Mr. H. H. Locke	*Faculty of Engineering.*

97. Read the following letters from Mr. Kempson and Mr. Croft :—

From MR. KEMPSON *to the Registrar, dated Allahabad, the No.* $\frac{E.}{1263}$ 10*th February* 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 220, dated 6th current.

The manner in which my words are summarised in clause 4 is substantially exact, *viz.:* "The students of a certain professor's class in a Calcutta College were placed at an advantage over all other students in respect of the examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy by the fact of their professor having been appointed an examiner in that subject."

I should have had no hesitation in making this statement *before* the exmination. I hold a very strong opinion on the subject, and believe that the students of any class in any subject under any lecturer are placed at an advantage with respect to other students, when that lecturer examines.

The practice of the home universities will, I believe, be found to substantiate this view. It is understood at Cambridge, for instance, that no lecturer examines for the Tripos either in Classics or Mathematics. The reason is obvious, and the fact which I have brought to your notice that native students here and in Bengal, not immediately under the tuition of the examining lecturer, take the trouble to procure notes from such examiner's lecture-room, as well as copies of his practice-question papers, proves that they, whose interest is chiefly concerned, desire to place themselves on a par to some extent with those other students who have the benefit of the examiner's personal instruction. In fact, they are alive to the advantage of acquiring some insight into the examiner's mode of handling the subject, and some knowledge of his views on moot points, and of his references to collateral sources of information. Holding this opinion, I have always objected to that part of the Calcutta University examination system by which teachers are allowed to be examiners, and I claim to have done so in this instance also in the *bonâ fide* interest of University administration in this presidency.

2. This position, apart from the consideration that I am the best interpreter of my own meaning, enables me to disclaim most distinctly the "inference" (clause 5) which you gather from my words; and if any further assurance is required by the Syndicate that my objection is general and not particular, as I have explained at some length in my letter of the 14th ultimo, I beg to state that I have not even yet seen the examination paper on which my comments are supposed to have been based. To examine the question paper now would be to attempt to sustain an "allegation" which I have never made; and I have, therefore, purposely avoided any specific reference to its contents. More than this, I did not even know the examiner's name until the receipt of Mr. Griffiths' letter, dated 23rd December last, which is mentioned in paragraph 2 of my communication of the 14th ultimo, and which cites "Mr.

Croft's notes" as those which the students had taken special pains to obtain.

3. Further, with respect to the "certainty" of the correctness of your inference as to my meaning, I wish to point out that my words were—"those who passed in this subject attribute their success, in a great measure, to the stratagem." I did not say that they were correct in thus attributing success in part to having obtained possession of the examiner's notes, or that the questions could not be answered properly without the aid of such notes. What I objected to was that "cram" rather than honest study was the result of the practice of getting up the notes—a practice which the students have been tempted to adopt, and which they would not have adopted but for the fact that the examiner was a lecturer.

4. I regret that the wording of the paragraph in my report is held by the Syndicate to bear the construction which is expressed in your letter under reply, and that the examiner feels personally aggrieved. Had I thought that the meaning of my words might be mistaken, I should have been more careful about the form of expression. I beg you will convey to them and to him the assurance that my comments were not intended to convey anything beyond a reiteration of my objection to that part of the examination system of the Calcutta University which admits of the appointment of lecturers and teachers as examiners in the subjects in which they teach.

M. KEMPSON.

From MR. CROFT *to the Registrar, dated Dacca, the 22nd Decr.* 1873.

The *Pioneer* of the 11th December, in an article headed "Education in the North-West Provinces," puts forward a very serious charge against the examiner in Metaphysics at the B. A. Degree Examination of last year. The charge is, that this person, being a professor in one of the Bengal colleges, "instead of confining his questions to the appointed books, set several which, on the one hand, could be answered readily and directly from his own notes

and lectures to his own students, but, on the other, could not be generally answered by native students unacquainted with the examiner's metaphysical crotchets, except after considerable general reading in addition to the selected text-books." That in consequence of this, out of the 15 candidates from the North-West, seven who had obtained copies of the examiner's lectures from friends in Bengal were successful; the other eight, who had not received this aid, all failed. "This extraordinary coincidence cannot," it is added, "be ascribed to a fortuitous combination of events." The charge is based on, and is a circumstantial variation of, a statement to the same effect in the "Report on Education in the North-West Provinces for 1872-73," by Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction in the North-West. As I am the examiner referred to I trouble you with this letter, which I shall be much obliged if you will put before the Syndicate at its next meeting.

2. I can best elucidate the character of Mr. Kempson's charge by taking my questions in detail, and pointing out the authority for each of them by citing chapter and verse of Hamilton's Metaphysics, the text-book referred to. I shall be thankful if you will have a copy of the work laid on the table when this letter comes before the Syndicate. I quote from volumes I and II of the 2nd edition of 1861 in four volumes, William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London. I shall be further obliged if you will provide each member of the Syndicate with a copy of my questions for reference while this letter is being read out.

Question 1.—(*a*) "What is meant by Philosophy? (*b*) Point out in chronological order the different views that have been held about its province."

(*a*.) The nature of Philosophy is fully discussed by Hamilton in the third lecture (volume I, pp. 43—64). Having spoken in the first five pages of the meaning of the name, he comes (p. 48) to the thing—what Philosophy is. He first distinguishes (pp.53—58) philosophical from empirical knowledge, and then (p. 58)

identifies Philosophy with Science in its widest sense, namely, "the knowledge of effects as dependent on their causes." Finally, he points out (p. 62) that, in order to know the knowledge, we must know the mind that knows, and hence Philosophy is reduced to Psychology and its allied sciences (p. 62).

(*b.*) The different views that have been held about the subject-matter of Philosophy are given in chronological order in the same volume (pp. 104—108). This historical *resumé* brings him down to DesCartes. He adds—"Of Philosophy since DesCartes we at present say nothing. Of that we shall hereafter have frequent occasion to speak." And the statement being repeated (volume I, p. 129) that Philosophy is the science conversant with the phenomena of consciousness, the first 150 pages of the second volume are almost entirely taken up with the different views that philosophers after DesCartes have held about the domain of consciousness.

Question 2.—(*a*) "Explain the term Substance; (*b*) what is the extent of our knowledge of (1) Matter, (2) Mind viewed as substance?"

(*a.*) The explication of substance, in its two meanings, occupies p. 149 of volume I.

(*b.*) The extent of our knowledge of substances is the same question as the Relativity of Knowledge; it is Hamilton's pet doctrine, and is fully given in pp. 137—148. In p. 148 he sums up the three conditions of Relativity; in p. 137 he explains that the substance of matter is utterly unknown to us; in p. 138 he adds that the same is true in regard to mind. Lower down in p. 138 he asserts that, though the nature of these two substances is unknown, yet their existence we are compelled to infer from the phenomena; while in pp. 371—375 of the same volume he shows that three attributes may be predicated of this same mental substance, namely, Existence, Unity, and Identity.

Question 3.—(*a*) "What does Hamilton mean by consciousness? (*b*) Does he appear to combine two

meanings of the word? (*c*) Examine the statement, 'to be conscious of a cognitive act is to be conscious of the object of that act,' and test it by reference to (*d*) Memory, (*e*) Imagination."

(*a*) The nature of consciousness is slightly referred to in pp. 157-158 of volume I, and is discussed at length in pp. 189—195.

(*b*.) In the above discussion Hamilton defines consciousness (p. 193) as "the recognition by the mind of its own acts and affections," agreeing in this (as he states, pp. 208-9) with Reid. But in p. 201 he identifies consciousness with "immediate knowledge," and explicitly states that he disagrees with Reid's use of the term. Later on (pp. 208—210) he expressly defends his own view against Reid's, declaring (p. 211) that Reid's limitation of the sphere of consciousness is untenable. He thus, within 20 pages, expressly declares, first, that consciousness is the mind's recognition of its own states (Reid's use); secondly, that consciousness includes every form of immediate knowledge, namely, consciousness in Reid's sense and also perception (pp. 222, 99). This part of the question, however, may be objected to on the ground that it is criticism and not book-work. I therefore reserve this point; intending to discuss later on the propriety of setting questions which involve criticism of the text-book. I should add that in this particular instance I have put candidates directly on the scent, by quoting in the same question the very proposition by which Hamilton justifies his departure from Reid's view.

(*c*.) The proposition given for examination is examined and defended by Hamilton, volume I, pp. 211-212.

(*d*.) The proposition is tested by reference to Memory, pp. 215—221.

(*e*.) It is tested by reference to Imagination, pp. 212—215.

Question 4.—(*a*) "How does Hamilton use the phrase 'fact of consciousness'? (*b*) Is the perception of the ink-

stand before you a fact of consciousness? (*c*) Illustrate the distinction between a fact of consciousness and an inference from such a fact."

(*a.*) The sense in which Hamilton uses the phrase "fact of consciousness" is given in volume I, pp. 268—278. Having first stated three laws which should govern us in accepting facts of consciousness, he explains (p. 269) his own special use of the term. "In one sense," he says, "every mental phenomenon may be called a fact of consciousness;" but he adds, "we distinguish the special and derivative phenomena of mind from those which are primary and universal, and give to the latter the name of facts of consciousness." And again (p. 271), "a fact of consciousness is thus,—that whose existence is given and guaranteed by an original and necessary belief."

(*b.*) "The perception of the inkstand before you" is almost identically provided for (p. 269) under the form of "the perception of the pen in my hand. He explains that this perception is not a fact of consciousness, being special instead of general, and he states what the corresponding fact of consciousness is.

(*c.*) The distinction between a "fact of consciousness" and an "inference from such a fact" is fully stated in pp. 271-272, and is there illustrated by the case of Memory, in p. 278 by the case of Perception, and in pp. 280-281 of Personal Identity.

Question 5.— (*a*) "Distinguish between the 'cruder' and the 'finer' forms of the representative doctrine of Perception. How was the doctrine held by (*b*) the Aristotelians, (*c*) Malebranche, (*d*) Locke, (*e*) Brown? (*f*) Brown asserts that Reid holds the representative doctrine of Perception, while Hamilton claims him as a Natural Realist:—on what grounds?"

(*a.*) The distinction between the "cruder" and the "finer" forms of the representative doctrine of Perception is first given in

pp. 295-296 of volume I, and the two forms are called by these names. In volume II (pp. 29-30) the distinction is repeated under the names of "clumsier form" and "simpler form," and (in p. 31) it is expressly stated that Reid did not understand the distinction. This statement is repeated, the terms "complex" and "simple" being used in pp. 45-46 of volume II. In p. 48 Reid is defended for attributing the more complex form to DesCartes. In p. 87 the terms "cruder" and "finer" are again used. The distinction is the prominent topic throughout the first half of the second volume, and unless it is thoroughly grasped Hamilton cannot be understood.

(*b.*) In volume I, p. 296, *the Aristotelians* are declared to have held the "cruder" form, and Hamilton expressly contrasts them on this point with Aristotle himself. The statement is repeated at greater length in volume II, p. 36.

(*c.*) *Malebranche.*—In volume I, p. 296, he is said to have held the cruder form. This is repeated in volume II, p. 50.

(*d.*) *Locke.*—In volume I, p. 296, he is doubtfully referred to the "cruder" form; and this position is defended at great length in volume II, pp. 53—58.

(*e.*) *Brown.*—It is needless to specify pages. The attack upon Brown, who is repeatedly declared to have held the finer form (*e. g.*, volume II, pp. 38-72), runs through the first half of the second volume.

(*f.*) The same remark applies to Brown's and Hamilton's disagreement about Reid. In volume II (pp. 72—99) Hamilton states and refutes Brown's attempt to rank Reid among those who held the representative doctrine (Cosmethetic Idealists), and in p. 79 he states another ground on which Reid might be suspected of holding this doctrine. The whole of the lecture XXIII (it is headed—Was Reid a Natural Realist?) is occupied in setting forth Hamilton's own view, namely, that he was.

Question 6.—(*a*) "Distinguish Primary and Secondary Qualities.

(*b*.)—" 1. 'In sight, perception—the objective element is at its maximum :'

2. 'Where the objective element predominates, we have perception proper; this is seen in the Primary Qualities.'

"Can these two statements be reconciled ?"

(*a*.) The distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities of matter is given at length, with historical notices, in volume II, pp. 108—115.

(*b*.) The two passages quoted occur within 15 pages of each other, the first in p. 100, the second in p. 115 of the second volume. Combining the two passages, it immediately follows that sight gives us knowledge of Primary Qualities. Now sight reveals either colour only, which is Brown's view (volume II, p. 163), or colour and extension together, which Hamilton expressly declares (p. 165) to be his own view in opposition to Brown's. Extension being a primary quality, the two passages are thus shown to be consistent with each other. I hardly know whether this part of the question will be objected to as being criticism and not book-work; but supposing it is, I reserve this point also for subsequent consideration.

Question 7.—"Explain the connection of Memory with (*a*) Attention, (*b*) Association (*c*) Criticise Hamilton's division of the total fact of Memory into three faculties."

(*a*.) The connection of Memory with Attention is first stated in volume I, p. 355, and in p. 369 is embodied in the compact formula. "Vivid consciousness, long memory; faint consciousness, short memory; no consciousness, no memory; attention having been previously defined as "consciousness concentrated" (p. 238)

"vivid consciousness" (p. 247), with corresponding *explications of* inattention.

(*b.*) The connection of Memory with Association occupies nearly all the 31st and 32nd lectures (volume II, pp. 229—246). In p. 227 he says, "I pass now to the next faculty in order,—the faculty which I have called the Reproductive ....*viz.*, the process by which what is lying dormant in memory is awakened." Then (p. 229) he says "the faculty of Reproduction is governed by the laws which regulate the association of the mental train;" and he proceeds to state at great length the conditions of Reproduction or Laws of Association, giving historical notices, and his own resumption of the laws into one principle (p. 238).

(*c.*) The three faculties referred to are those which Hamilton calls Retention, Reproduction, and Representation (volume II, p. 205). In the following page he says "the intimate connection of these three faculties.....is the cause why they have not been distinguished in the analysis of philosophers, and why the distinction is not precisely marked in ordinary language." He then proceeds to justify and elucidate the distinction between Retention and Reproduction; and finally (p. 260) the distinction between Reproduction and Representation. Here then are all the materials for the criticism that I invited; the most obvious is that of the three faculties; one, the Retention, is not a faculty at all in the strict sense of the word, but, as Hamilton himself states (p. 209), it is only the condition for the exercise of a faculty; and "it is only by an extension of the term that it can be called a faculty." Still, this is pure criticism, and not book-work. I therefore reserve this point along with the others.

Question 8.—(*a.*) "Discriminate Feeling from Knowledge and Will.

"(*b.*) Does the element of pleasure or pain enter into all our emotions? Illustrate in the case of (*c*) Beauty and (*d*) Surprise."

(*a.*) The distinction of Feeling from Knowledge and Will, or—to use Hamilton's more common language—of Emotion from Cognition and Conation, is given very clearly in two places in the second volume, in pp. 422-423, and in the following lecture, pp. 431-432.

(*b.*) This question is started by Hamilton at the very outset of his discussion of the emotions. In volume II, p. 414, he speaks of "the class which comprehends the phenomena of Pleasure and Pain, or, in a single word, the phenomena of Feeling." And again—"Do the phenomena of Pleasure and Pain constitute a distinct order of internal states, so that we are warranted in establishing the capacity of Feeling as one of the fundamental powers of the human mind?" In the next lecture 42nd he proceeds—" I shall, first of all, state the abstract theory of Pleasure and Pain".....and then "inquire how far the theory in question is borne out by the special modifications of Feeling." He then gives an ample elucidation of his theory, which is, he thinks (p. 444), "competent, and exclusively competent, to explain the whole multiform phenomena of our Feelings." Finally (p. 476) he says, the Feelings can be viewed as producing either Pleasure or Pain; and in this point of view "the states of feeling will be divided simply into the three classes—1*st*, the Pleasurable; 2*nd*, the Painful; and 3*rd* the partly Pleasurable partly Painful;" and he goes on to amplify this position in much detail.

(*c*) and (*d*) In p. 484 Hamilton considers the general causes which determine the degree of pleasure or pain, and reduces them to four. Of these my question selects two thus stated by Hamilton. "An object rouses the activity of our powers" (*i. e.*, gives pleasure according to his doctrine), "1st, in proportion as it is new or unexpected" (*i. e.*, Surprise)....."2*nd*, in proportion as it stands in a relation of Harmony" (*i. e.*, Beauty). He shows (p. 485) that Surprise is a pleasurable emotion, because "a novel object is pleasing; because it affords a gratification to

our desire of knowledge." To Beauty he dovotes nearly the whole of the 46th lecture, showing (p. 509) that the pleasure found in the contemplation of Beauty arises from the perception by the Intellect of Unity in Variety; "the entire activity [of the Understanding] is, in fact, a tendency towards unity; and it is only satisfied when the object is so constituted as to afford the opportunity of an easy and perfect performance of its function. In this case the object is judged beautiful or pleasing."

3. I have now fully analysed the paper under discussion. Of 28 separate questions which it contains, 25 are pure book-work and 3 are criticism.* Of these three two involve criticism of the most obvious character, which might very possibly be misled by a student reading the book by himself, but which could not, I consider, be passed over in any course of lectures. The third is not so obvious; but the subject-matter of the criticism and hints for its solution are supplied, as I have pointed out, by the text-book itself. But, whether obvious or not, I admit that it is incumbent on me now to show cause why I introduced any question of the kind into the paper. I might refer to what has been the constant practice of examiners in the Calcutta University. My colleague of last year (Mr. Dyson) will, I believe, tell you that he has never felt himself bound to confine his questions to the four corners of the text-book. The paper on Hamilton for the previous year (it bears my name in the calendar, but it was not set by me) contains an unusual number of questions which cannot be answered from the text-book. But I will not rest my case on custom only; I prefer to defend the practice on its merits.

* 3rd Question (*b*).
6th " (*b*).
7th " (*c*).

Like other examinations of the Calcutta University, that for the B. A. Degree is a mixed Pass and Class examination. The same papers are set for all; but of the successful candidates there is a First Division in order of merit. The candidates in this division—some 10 or 15 per cent. of the number that pass—may be

looked upon as class-men. It is therefore necessary, in arranging a paper of questions, to provide for the select few, while taking care that the pass-men (the great majority of the candidates) do not suffer. In the competition that exists among the Bengal colleges, the students imperiously demand that their lectures shall take them outside the limits of the text-book. Consequently, when under examination, the best candidates are not satisfied unless they have an opportunity given them of showing off their collateral knowledge. It is beyond Mr. Kempson's power to control this tendency; in this, as in most other examinations, the calibre of the questions is pretty well determined by the candidates themselves. I repeat that it is only necessary to provide, in the interests of the pass-men, that there shall be a due proportion of book-questions; and also that the points suggested for criticism shall be within reach of all who are fairly acquainted with the text-book. The Syndicate is now fully in a position to apply these two tests to my paper. I may add that the purely book-question (No. 5) was marked by me so high that a complete answer to that alone would have carried a candidate within half a mark of passing.

4. Leaving now the *à priori* question how candidates ought to have done in the examination, I pass next to the consideration of how they actually fared. On this Mr. Kempson lays great stress, and rightly so, for in a case of this kind facts (if you can only be sure of them) are worth more than the most convincing demonstrations. But I mean to make it clear that Mr. Kempson has not been sure of his facts.

The records of the University (particulars of which at my request you were good enough to supply me by telegraph) state only the total number of marks gained by each candidate in each subject. If, therefore, a candidate fails in any one subject, it is impossible to discover from those records by which of the two examiners he was plucked. But by an accident which I consider

one of the happiest of my life I have kept my last year's original mark-roll, which I send you to-day by letter-post registered in order that the Syndicate may be able to verify the assertions I now proceed to make. If Mr. Kempson's thinly-disguised charges mean anything, they mean that the eight unsuccessful candidates from the North-West failed only in Philosophy and in that subject failed only in my paper. Such is the impression that would be left upon the reader's mind. No statement could well be further from the facts. Of the fifteen North-West candidates, ten passed with me. Of the eight that failed, three passed with me and were plucked by my colleague only. Of the five that I plucked, four were plucked by my colleague also, and were plucked in general, much worse by him than by me. Further, the eight that were plucked between us were, with no exception, plucked in some other subject by some other examiner. To the charge brought against me then I reply,—I admit the responsibility of plucking *one* candidate in Philosophy, and he was *plucked* in English and in Mathematics as well.

That is all that I have to say on the facts of the case. I am forced to the conclusion that Mr. Kempson has taken up an utterly false position, from which I see no way of escape. I append the statistics of the eight unsuccessful candidates, remarking that the telegraph report is slightly imperfect. I trust to your goodness to revise my figures. (The passing mark in Philosophy is 25 on the sum of the two papers.)

		Mr. Croft's paper.	Mr. Dyson's paper.	Failed also in
No. 62, Raj Krishna Mittra ...	Queen's C. Benares	11	7	English.
„ 65, Purusottam Das ...	Ditto. ..	3	6	Sanskrit; Mathematics.
„ 66, MadhusudanChaudhuri	Ditto. ..	10	4	English.
„ 67, Srischandra Banerji...	Ditto. ..	10	6	Mathematics.
„ 69, Sivadatta Pande ...	Ditto. ..	13	9	Sanskrit.
„ 158, Kalidas Chaudhuri ...	Joy Narain's College	6	14	English; Mathematics.
„ 163, Chedni Lal ...	Agra College ...	14	4	Sanskrit; Optional Subject.
„ 53, S. Thomas ...	St. Joh's Coll, Agra	14	6	Mathematics.

5. I will add this much. My honesty has been publicly assailed; I should wish it to be as publicly vindicated. I confidently appeal to the University to protect me from attack in the performance of duties to which it has itself called me. The charge against me was published nearly a year after the events to which it referred, at a time when all documentary evidence might be supposed to have disappeared. Only the most fortunate of accidents has enabled me completely to refute it. Should the University be convinced that a gross and wanton calumny has been launched against me with all the weight of high authority, I trust that it will not be deterred from marking, in the plainest manner possible, its sense of the wrong that I have suffered in its service.

A. W. CROFT.

RESOLUTION.—The Syndicate are of opinion that this correspondence may now close. Mr. Kempson in his last letter indicates Mr. Croft as the examiner, whose appointment, he thinks, placed the students of all colleges, except that to which Mr. Croft belonged, at a disadvantage in the examination in Mental Philosophy. Mr. Kempson did not form this opinion after an examination of the questions set by Mr. Croft; on the contrary, he states that he has not even, up to the present time, seen the questions, and that he is now unwilling to examine them, because to do so would be an attempt to sustain an allegation which he altogether disclaims.

Mr. Kempson also assures the Syndicate and Mr. Croft that his comments "were not intended to convey anything beyond a reiteration of my objection to that part of the examination system of the Calcutta University which admits of the appointment of lecturers and teachers as examiners in the subjects in which they teach."

The Syndicate, however, cannot refrain from expressing their opinion that the language used by Mr. Kempson was, until explained, reasonably held to impute serious blame to the University and to Mr. Croft, and that it would have been also desirable

that Mr. Kempson before giving publicity to the statement that those of the students from the North-West Provinces who passed attributed their success to a stratagem, which stratagem he proceeds to condemn, had examined the grounds of that statement. Had he done so, the Syndicate feel convinced that Mr. Kempson would have hesitated before stating that the University had made a "mistake" in their appointment of examiners.

The Syndicate have been furnished by the examiner with what they consider conclusive proof that the success or failure of the North-West Provinces candidates had nothing whatever to do with the so-called stratagem above referred to, and they consider it due to Mr. Croft to express their conviction that his mode of examination was essentially good, just, and open to no exception.

The general question raised by Mr. Kempson is not a new one, and it has frequently received the careful consideration of the Syndicate and of the various authorities connected with the University. The Syndicate, however, consider that Mr. Kempson has taken an entirely erroneous view of the operation of the present system of appointing examiners. The University B. A. Degree is not a prize—it is a distinction. It is a certificate that a man has attained a certain standard of knowledge, and is of the greatest importance as being a passport to the learned professions and a stamp of qualifications for many important offices. And though the Syndicate may desire that the means of obtaining this distinction may be as widely diffused as possible, they neither expect nor desire that all students should be on a level in this respect, because that level even if attainable would of necessity be a low one. All they have to see is that the examination is fairly conducted, and they have not the least doubt that at present it is so.

The advantage obtained by those who attend the lectures of so eminent a professor as Mr. Croft, or by those who without

attending his lectures acquaint themselves with his views and his explanations of the difficult parts of a subject, is an advantage which the Syndicate desire to see as widely spread as possible, and of which they do not desire to deprive any merely because all cannot obtain it. Whoever examines, the papers are so set that every person who has carefully and intelligently studied the text-books to which they relate can attain with ease the standard which the University requires for the degree.

Whilst, however, the Syndicate are not prepared to admit that any student has any cause of complaint as to the present mode in which University Examinations are conducted, or that any unfair stratagem is thereby encouraged, they are aware that it has been considered by eminent persons that it is desirable that there should not be too complete an identity between examiners and professors; and the plan now suggested by Mr. Kempson of an interchange of presidential examiners formed the subject of correspondence between the Vice-Chancellor and an influential member of one of the sister Universities two years ago, but there was no encouragement to continue the correspondence. Except for the highest examination, the difficulties attendant upon inter-University Examinations were found to be practically insuperable.

With regard to the practice adopted in this respect by other Universities, we believe that in those examinations where honors are not conferred no objection is usually felt to the examination being conducted by professors. In fact the Syndicate believe that in all Continental Universities the ordinary examinations are conducted by the professors. Where, as in England, and especially at Cambridge, there is a close competition for great University prizes the case is different. But that view of the matter has nothing whatever to do with the present discussion.

ORDERED—

That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Mr. Kempson and Mr. Croft.

Also that a copy of the correspondence between the University and Mr. Kempson be forwarded to Mr. Croft.

98. The Registrar represented that the receipts of the University during the current year were more than Rs. 5,000 in excess of the expenditure, and suggested that an application should be made to Government to allow Rs. 5,000 of the surplus to be drawn and appropriated in the following manner :—

		Rs.
Gratuity to Registrar	... ...	1,200
„ Head Clerk	... ..	200
„ 2nd Clerk	... ...	100
For the Library Fund	... ...	3,500

ORDERED—

That an application to the above effect be made to Government.

(Confirmed.)

E. C. BAYLEY, *Vice-Chancellor.*

J. SUTCLIFFE, *Registrar.*

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE,

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 1.

THE 13TH MARCH.

Present:

DR. F N. MACNAMARA, *in the Chair.*
DR. CHEVERS.
DR. MCLEOD.
DR. C. PALMER.
DR. TOWNSEND.
DR. WALLER.
BABOO KANAILAL DEY.
MUNSHI TAMIZ KHAN, KHAN BAHADOOR.

99. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and representative in the Syndicate for the year 1874-75.

RESOLVED—

That Doctor Waller be elected President and representative in the Sindicate for the year 1874-75.

J. SUTCLIFFE.
Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
F. N. MACNAMARA,
President.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 1.

THE 19TH MARCH.

Present:

THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY, *in the Chair.*
MR. ATKINSON.
REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
BABOO RAJENDRALALA MITRA.
KUMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.
REV. W. C. FYFE.
DR. GEORGE SMITH.
BABOO PEARY CHAND MITRA.
MR. BLANFORD.
BABOO PRASANNA KUMÁR SARVÁDHIKÁRI.
REV. J. P. ASHTON.
REV. J. TRAFFORD.
MR. TAWNEY.
MR. C. B. CLARKE.
MR. CROFT.
CAPTAIN JARRETT.
REV. R. JARDINE.
REV. S. DYSON.
REV. J. WENGER.
MOULOVI KABIR UDDIN.
MR. HEELEY.
MR. BEEBEE.
HON'BLE MR. COLVIN.
BABOO OMES CHUNDER DUTT.

100. The Faculty proceeded to consider the question of adding Persian to the list of languages for Honors.

It was proposed by Mr. Atkinson and seconded by Moulovi Kabir Uddin—

That the Faculty recommend the addition of Persian to the list of languages for Honors.

The following amendment was proposed by Baboo Rajendralala Mitra and seconded by Baboo Omes Chunder Dutt:—

That the question be referred for opinion to Heads of Colleges and Mofussil Members of the Faculty of Arts.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The original motion was then put to the vote and carried.

101. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and representative in the Syndicate for 1874-75.

The Hon'ble W. Markby was elected President and a representative in the Syndicate.

Mr. Atkinson and the Rev. S. Dyson were elected representatives in the Syndicate.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
W. MARKBY,
President.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 4.

The 21st March.

Present:

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
Dr. George Smith.
Mr. Atkinson.
The Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Dr. F. N. Macnamara.
Dr. N. Chevers.
The Hon'ble Raja Romanath Tagore.
The Hon'ble Abdool Lutteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendralala Mitra.
Dr. Chuckerbutty.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Baboo Peary Chand Mitra.
Dr. Chunder Kumar Dey.
Baboo Prasanna Kumar Sarvádhikári.
Colonel Thuillier.
Colonel Gastrell.
The Most Rev. Dr. Steins.
Rev. J. P. Ashton.
Dr. Waller.
Mr. Tawney.
The Hon'ble W. Markby.
Dr. W J. Palmer.
Mr. Fagan.
Baboo Kanailal Dey, Rai Bahadoor.
Mr. Lyall.

MR. CROFT.
CAPTAIN JARRETT.
DR. KING.
MR. SIBLEY
REV. R. JARDINE.
REV. S. DYSON.
MUNSHI TAMIZ KHAN, KHAN BAHADOOR.
THE HON'BLE DOORGA CHURN LAW.
THE HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER.
MR. W. SMITH.
DR. MCLEOD.
MR. PHILLIPS.
REV. DR. WENGER.
MOULOVI KABIR UDDIN.
BABOO KRISHNA KAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.
THE HON'BLE G. G. MORRIS.
THE HON'BLE H. V. SCHALCH
DR. TOWNSEND.
THE HON'BLE B D. COLVIN.
MR. LOCKE.
MR. BARCLAY.
BABOO SHAMA CHURN SIRCAR.
BABOO UMES CHUNDER DUTT.

102. The Vice-Chancellor having declared the convocation opened, the graduates of the year were admitted to their respective degrees in the usual manner.

The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate and graduates as follows:—

A far larger number of candidates has this year attended the Entrance Examination, there being an advance of just 400 above the number of 1872-73. But the present was the last occasion for which selections in English have been appointed, and it is clear that in consequence many have been tempted to try their chance who would otherwise have waited for another year. The number of failures has consequently been more than usually large.

The First Arts Examination is more satisfactory, for, although the number of candidates is slightly lessened (there being but 532

against 560 in 1872), the proportion of success has been very largely greater, the general percentage being 56½ as against 39 of last year, while the proportion of successful candidates from Oudh rises to 75 per cent.

In the B. A. Degree, while the number of candidates has decreased slightly, the average of success has also, I am sorry to say, decreased more than 8 per cent.; but this may possibly prove an accidental fluctuation.

The number of candidates for the M. A. Degree was nearly double that of last year, but, as might be expected from this sudden increase, the proportion of success has fallen just 10 per cent. from the high figure of 1873. Two have been placed in the first class, and I am authorized to say that a third, who took up Arabic, if he had been eligible to take honors, would have held a high place on the list.

I have again to repeat that our examinations have, no doubt, been designedly made more searching than in earlier years. And while, therefore, in future, we may not expect a rapid increase in the number of candidates, I sincerely trust that we are gradually obtaining more solid results, and that the character of the education which we test is year by year becoming more thorough and complete. This is certainly very markedly the case throughout the Upper Provinces, and most especially so in Oudh.

The examinations in Law and Medicine have been largely attended this year, and those in Law show singularly successful results. As respects the License in Law, however, this is accounted for by the fact that it was a special examination confined to a certain class who had been unable to pass in 1873, the last year in which the Licentiate Examination was open generally. The examination in Medicine is not yet complete, but it is understood that its outcome again points to the necessity for re-considering the standard of admission to medical studies.

I have little to add to this brief outline as to the history of the past year. The Radhakant Medal for Sanskrit has been awarded for the first time, and it is gratifying to find that the successful candidate, Prasanna Kumar Lahiri, has attained remarkable success in other branches of study; that he is, in fact, the first student of his year. I look upon the result as specially satisfactory, for it proves that distinguished proficiency in the ancient classical languages of India is no bar to a high and liberal education; and this is a matter of no mean importance, because it is, I feel confident, among men who are thus conversant at once with the new wisdom and the old that we must look for the founders of the future national school of learning in India.

During the year we have lost more than one of our Fellows, from whose ability and zeal in the cause of education we might have hoped for valuable future aid. Conspicuous among them were the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Willmott, both of whom were suddenly cut off in the prime of their usefulness. I can justly say that their loss is felt and lamented in the departments of the State with which they were connected.

Ram Chandra Mitra, too, has passed away; he deserves a tribute of respect as a veteran champion of education, whose services were rendered at a time when there were few to fight, and when the struggle was hard to maintain, and because his personal high character lent force to his exertions.

To one incident of the past year I am compelled to allude, though I shall do so as briefly as is consistent with justice. An official document was recently made public, a passage in which could, while unexplained, hardly be otherwise construed than as charging one of our most distinguished examiners with so setting his papers as to place all examinees, except his own pupils, at a disadvantage.

The Syndicate considered it necessary, with reference to the high authority under which the statement issued, at once to put

this very serious allegation to the proof. I need hardly add that we found it quite groundless. I will only so far enter into particulars as to say that, on analyzing the papers criticised, we found not only that they were well and fairly set, but such that any diligent private student could have answered by far the greater part of them, and we believe also that any student of somewhat superior ability who had mastered his subject could easily have answered the whole. We found, moreover, that of the students who had been rejected none had owed their ill success wholly to failure in the papers set by the examiner indicated, and that, in every case but one, their failure in other papers and subjects had been far more signal.

I must add that the gentleman in whose report the passage occurred has since disclaimed the imputation which his words seemed to convey, and has intimated that he never even saw the papers to which he objected.

It is, of course, impossible for an institution dealing with a subject of such difficulty as the general control of education—a subject, too, on which such very opposite opinions are often held by men equally able and equally experienced—to escape criticism. But while it is easy to deal with specific allegations like that just mentioned, it is less easy to meet others which take up more vague and general grounds. Nothing, for example, is more frequently attacked than our mode of selecting examiners. I can only say that many of the objections urged may be, no doubt, sound in theory, but they are often equally applicable, and are indeed actually made, against similar selections in our great Universities at home. The truth is, that a really good examiner is nowhere very readily found. Not every scholar, especially if he has never been a teacher, is competent to examine, even in the subject with which he is most familiar, so as really to test the proficiency of those with whom he is dealing; and in India, where the number of competent scholars is few, and the area over which they are dispersed is large, and where physical and financial

obstacles of every kind add to the difficulty, we cannot hope always to make a selection which will be beyond cavil. Still I can conscientiously say that year by year the Syndicate has availed itself of every means in its power to procure competent and independent examiners, and I may venture to affirm not only that we have been successful, but that we are very much indebted to the many gentlemen who have from time to time consented to undertake an arduous and somewhat thankless office, and to render services which can hardly be measured by any pecuniary remuneration.

Other suggestions for various reforms have been and are from time to time pressed upon us—such for example, as that of making our examinations "more practical," and particularly of making compulsory an earlier acquaintance with the Natural Sciences. The authorities of the University have, within the past three years, very carefully considered this subject, and the Senate has, you are aware, already so altered the higher examinations as to give a considerable encouragement to studies of this class. But, for my own part, I believe that we have now gone as far as is safe and justifiable in this direction, even in the interest of the Physical Sciences themselves. I feel assured that any greater and especially any earlier encouragement of such studies can only be given at the expense of the general training and discipline of the mental faculties, which it has been, and I believe always should be, the essential policy of our examinations to secure, and which is, I believe, absolutely requisite for a profitable study of the Natural Sciences themselves.

It is certainly the opinion of impartial observers, well qualified to judge, that the experiments in this direction which have been made in England can be hardly regarded as successful, and I feel assured that we should do well to pause very long before committing ourselves further to what seem only too likely to prove an unsound and downward course.

Another call which has more than once been made upon us is to aid in impressing a more moral character on the course of education, and once, at least, we have been moved to do this by establishing a compulsory course of abstract ethics.

The gentlemen who urge these proposals come from very different classes, and are qualified to speak by the most varied and opposite experience; their character and judgment are worthy of all attention, as their motives command our most sincere respect.

Still I venture to think that they have somewhat misconceived the nature of the evil they would attack, and I am sure that their remedy, even if applicable at all, would be all powerless to stay it. It is affirmed by them and by many (to what extent it may be urged accurately, I do not stop to inquire) that the spread of Western education and of the modes of Western thought has been accompanied by the relaxation of old traditionary sanctions; and that this relaxation has, to a greater or less extent, corrupted and demoralized society. Such, at least, is the view taken by those who look most gloomily on the situation. Now, accepting this view for a moment, it still remains to ask, in the first place, how far this result is the natural outcome of the modern system of education itself?

It is one of the plainest teachings of history that such a relaxation of manners is the inevitable concomitant of every moral revolution, however beneficial that revolution may be in itself. And the reason is palpably this: In every old society there always is a class, larger or smaller according as that society has become more or less corrupt, who are kept within the bounds of decency only by the strong sanctions of public opinion, and who, as soon as these sanctions are loosened by any change of popular feeling, seize the easy pretext for indulging in full license.

I must repeat that I guard myself from expressing any opinion how far this result has been really experienced among ourselves. No doubt, so far as the allegation is true, if the University had any power to avert the evil, more especially if it were the direct result in any way of the teaching which is under the influence of the University, it would be our paramount duty strenuously to aid in overcoming it. But I believe that the alleged demoralization

is in no way the natural result of Western education, much less of any action of the University: on the contrary, I feel sure that, so far this last has any influence at all, it has tended wholly in the opposite direction.

What the University has power to do is to prescribe generally the channels in which the intellect shall be exercised: the objects upon which the imagination shall be trained; the manner and the extent in which the faculties of the mind shall be developed, so as properly to balance one another. I certainly think that it has exercised this function in a way beneficial rather than injurious to the national morality. For example, take the training of the imagination, and no one who has traced the very important part which the influence of the imagination plays on every man's daily life will undervalue the importance to morality of rightly training it. One of our great Christian teachers has said: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." I know no other words which indicate so exactly the proper method of forming the imagination upon fitting models, and of bringing it under due control. I ask you to try by these words the standard which the University prescribes for the same purpose, and I aver with confidence that they will be found completely in harmony; and so it is, I believe, with other parts of the teaching we prescribe —we encourage the impartial search for truth, and indicate logical modes of testing it. In short, our one main object is to call into activity all the various faculties of the mind, so as to enable those who are taught to deal effectively with the moral and practical problems which their daily duties in life make it necessary for them to solve. And if we examine the immediate product of these modes of training, that is to say, if we look to those now moving in ranks of active life, who really represent the modern system of education, those who have imbibed its true spirit, and

distinguished themselves as its disciples, I believe it may be fairly said, taking them as a class, that they are the reverse of corrupted or immoral. So far, indeed, as my own experience goes, I believe the truth is absolutely the other way; that, as a class, they are eminently better men and better citizens than they could have been without that education.

Still I do not by any means wish to deprecate the teaching of abstract ethics. Individually I would gladly see it introduced among the subjects, in which the University examines. But before the University can offer to examine in such a subject, some definite system of teaching must be selected, and this must be put upon some settled basis. Herein lies the difficulty. It is impossible for us to hope for any definite approach to agreement among those who teach, even as to the basis of ethics, or for any consensus as to the adoption of a system or even alternative systems of ethical teaching. And even if this difficulty were surmounted, I feel sure that the reform would do little for the object in reference to which it has been proposed; those who would really benefit by it are exactly the class who need it least—those who are already most fully under the all-beneficial influence of the new education.

It is contrary, moreover, to all experience and to all reasonable expectation that the formal teaching of any mere ethical system, however excellent, should ever stem the tide of popular corruption. That will be stemmed, I very confidently hope, when the sanctions of public opinion are restored, as no doubt they will be restored when popular feeling has settled down into new and better channels.

Meanwhile, I fear greatly that any influence which the University can bring to bear on the matter can only be at the best very indirect, and this is not the place or the opportunity for examining the question in its other aspects. All that I have desired to do is to vindicate the attitude which the University has assumed in regard to it.

I will only further say that the matter is one in which, above all others, personal influence and example are all powerful; and if

the reproach of causing any disturbance of the national manners has been cast, however unjustly, upon the followers of "new learning," it is doubtless the more incumbent upon them to recompense the benefits they have received from it by showing themselves "in their life and conversation worthy of the same."

I do not wish to leave you under the impression that the University, in this or in any other way, has been rightly put upon its defence. I have made these explanations in deference and in respect to those who have urged on us to modify our action. I believe that the attitude which the University has assumed on these questions commands the general respect of the community at large. I believe sincerely that its influence for good and its popularity are growing annually; and I see no reason to doubt that this will continue to be the case, or that, as the associations of the University gather strength from the lapse of succeeding years, we shall exercise a still more powerful influence, and still more worthily deserve and more completely obtain the confidence which the people already repose in us.

The Vice-Chancellor then declared the convocation closed.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
E. C. BAYLEY,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 11

THE 4TH APRIL.

Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
COLONEL. HYDE.

101. The Examiners in Medicine reported that the undermentioned students had passed the examinations:—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

Mitra, Umesh Chandra	...	Medical College.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Abdul Ruzzaq	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay. Harakanta	...	Ditto.
" Kisarilal	...	Ditto.
" Ramlal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Binada Krishna	...	Ditto.
" Hiralal	...	Ditto.
" Kailas Chandra	...	Ditto.
" Kesav Chandra	...	Ditto.
" Prabodh Chandra	...	Ditto.
" Tarini Charan	...	Ditto.
Bhar, Grish Chandra	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Durgadas	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bijay Kumar	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nimai Chandra	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Brajanath	...	Ditto.

Das, Binadvihari	...	Medical College.
Datta, Goverdhan	...	Ditto.
„ Haralall	...	Ditto.
De, Giris Chandra	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Binadvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	...	Ditto.
„ Sures Chandra	...	Ditto.
Guha, Devendra Nath	...	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipin Krishna	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Bhupal Krishna	...	Ditto.
„ Kailas Chandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendra Nath	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Jogindra Nath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Rajendra Chandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bholanath	...	Ditto.
Pal, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
Raha, Kamalkrishna	...	Ditto.
Ray, Rammay	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadavkrishna	...	Ditto.
Sen, Brajendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Ghosh, Radharaman	...	Medical College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bhattacharyya, Nagendranath	...	Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopal Bhandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kailas Chandra	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	Medical College.
„ Haripada	..	Ditto.
Basak, Gostavihari	...	Ditto.
Basu, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.

Bhattacharyya, Taradas	...	Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jagannath	...	Ditto.
„ Nityananda	...	Ditto.
Das, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Das, Gupta, Jagatchandra	...	Ditto.
De, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Guha, Haricharan	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Narendranath	...	Ditto.
Kalia, Chandrasekhar	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Nagendra Kumar	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Haridas	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	Ditto.
„ Prakaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath	...	Ditto.
„ Banamali	...	Ditto.
Ray, Ganendra Nath	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Ray Chaudhuri, Rakhal Das	...	Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunja Lal	...	Ditto.
„ Umes Chandra	...	Ditto.
Sen, Baman Das	...	Ditto.
„ Basanta Kumar	...	Ditto.
„ Durgananda	...	Ditto.
„ Solomons, P. T.	...	Ditto.

ORDERED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the *Gazette*.

102. Upon the result of the First M. B. Examination, Radharaman Ghosh was elected a Junior University Scholar in Chemistry.

103. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the following proposals of the Junior Board of Examiners in Medicine:—

"The Junior Board of Examiners in Medicine recommend that the following candidates, who have been guilty of resorting to unfair means to pass the First Examination, should be excluded from any University Examination for the period of two years:—

Bamacharan Chattopadhyay.
Chandranath Chaudhuri.
Bholanath Basu.
Aghornath Chattopadhyay.
Biharilal Kumar.
Prasanna Chandra Sen.
Brajanath Chattopadhyay.

"The Junior Board also take this opportunity of expressing to the Syndicate their strong conviction, that the First Examination in Arts should be substituted for the Entrance Examination, as a qualification for admission to the study of Medicine."

ORDERED—

(1). That the above-named candidates be excluded from any University Examination for the period of two years.

(2). That the question of substituting the First Examination in Arts for the Entrance Examination, as a qualification for admission to the study of Medicine, be brought up again at the next meeting.

104. Read proceedings of a meeting of the Faculty of Arts on 26th March.

ORDERED—

That the addition of Persian to the list of languages for Honors be submitted for the sanction of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Faculty and the Syndicate.

105. Read memorandum No. 960 of 2nd March from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, forwarding copy of a letter

from Baboo Bhujendrabhushan Chatterjea, expressing a desire to award four silver medals upon the results of the next University Examinations in Arts, *viz.* :—

1. One medal to the first successful Bengali candidate in Physical Science at the M. A. Examination of 1875.

2. One medal to the first successful Bengali candidate in Sanskrit at the F. A. Examination of 1874.

3. One medal to the first successful candidate in English at the Entrance Examination of 1874.

4. One medal to the first successful candidate from the Hindu School at the Entrance Examination of 1874.

ORDERED—

That a reply be sent to Mr. Atkinson, stating that the Syndicate do not consider it desirable that the University should become the medium for awarding casual medals upon the results of the examinations, but that they will gladly accept any benefaction sufficient in amount to cover the cost of awarding a medal or medals in perpetuity.

106. Read letter No. 494 of 23rd March from Dr. Fallon, Inspector of Schools, Behar, forwarding a Prospectus of a new Hindustani and English Dictionary which he intends to publish, and soliciting the patronage of the University.

ORDERED—

That a reply be sent, expressing the regret of the Syndicate that they have no funds at their disposal for the encouragement of publications of the kind contemplated by Dr. Fallon.

107. The Registrar reported that the gentlemen appointed at the last meeting to form a Committee for considering the alteration in the Sanskrit courses proposed by Pandit Eshwar Chandra

Vidyasagor had, at a meeting on 21st March, passed the following resolution :—

The Committee are of opinion that no change in the Sanskrit courses is at present desirable.

ORDERED—

That the opinion of the Committee be communicated to Pandit Eshwar Chandra.

108. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the L. C. E. Examination :—

LIEUT. BROADBENT, R. E.	In Engineering.
MR. DOWNING	In Engineering.
„ LOCKE	In Drawing.
„ SUTCLIFFE	In Mathematics.
„ WILLSON	In Chemistry, Heat and Physical Geography.

109. It was decided that the annual report of the Syndicate should be circulated for approval and laid before the Senate at a meeting during the last week of April.

(Confirmed.)

E. C. BAYLEY,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

Report of the Syndicate on the business of the year 1873-74.

The usual examinations have been held during the year in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering; and a tabular statement is appended, showing the general result, and affording a comparison with the results of former years. The total number of candidates at the examinations of the year was 3,710 against 3,352 of last year.

Entrance Examination.

For the Entrance Examination there were 2,544 candidates, of whom 848 passed, 1,588 failed, 18 were expelled, and 90 were absent. Of the successful candidates, 144 were placed in the first division, 395 in the second, and 309 in the third. Of the 1,588 candidates who failed, 1,095 were rejected in English, 404 in the Second language, 931 in History and Geography, and 1,232 in Mathematics. There was an increase of 400 candidates over the number in 1872. This being the last year for which selections in English have been appointed, a larger number than usual of ill-qualified candidates came forward, preferring to take their chance of passing this year rather than face the apprehended difficulties of the examination next year, for which there is no appointed text-book.

The following table shows the number of candidates from each province, the number passed, and the percentage of passed candidates for the years 1872 and 1873 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

	1872.			1873.		
	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Bengal	1,717	737	42·92	2,099	641	30·53
N.-W. Provinces ...	186	100	53·76	220	112	50·90
Panjab	56	22	39·28	77	26	33·76
Oudh	108	45	41·66	71	36	50·70
Central Provinces ...	71	31	43·66	63	28	44·44
Ceylon	6	3	50·00	14	5	35·71
TOTAL ...	2,144	938	43·75	2,544	848	33·33

The following statement gives the number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	141
Second languages	18
History and Geography	55
Mathematics	237

A classification of the candidates according to the stations at which they were examined, and the second languages they took up, gives the following result :—

BENGAL.

	Number of Candidates	Greek	Latin	Sanskrit	Arabic	Persian	Bengali	Urdu	Hindi	Uriya	Armenian
Calcutta .	715	1	59	459	7	3	174	8			4
Hooghly	319	...		230	5	2	81	1			
Dacca	280			178	1	2	97	1	1		
Kishnaghur	263			120			143				
Berhampore .	148		1	61			86				
Patna	202			37	24	5	10	109	17		
Bhaugulpore	37			16		1	11	8	1		
Burrisal	13			6			7				
Sylhet	13			3			9	1			
Cuttack ..	21			13			1			7	
Gowhatty	17			9			8			..	
Ranchee ..	8			1			3	1	3		
Debroghur	5	.		2			3				
Chittagong	12						12				
Bancoorah .	43			12			30		1		.
Darjeeling	4		3					1			

N.-W. PROVINCES

Benares .	70	..		18		8	14	20	10	...	
Allahabad ..	34		1	4	1	1	8	12	7		
Agra .	52		5	2		2	2	24	17		
Bareilly	34	..		5				26	1		
Ajmere ...	1	...		.	...	.		1		.	..
Mussoorie ...	13	.	10		..		.	3	...		...

PANJAB

Delhi .	20			4	4	.		12		...	
Lahore	41		1	10	10		1	19	..		.
Peshawar	4							4		.	.
Simla	12	...	12		...	...			...		

OUDH.

	Number of Candidates	Greek	Latin	Sanskrit	Arabic	Persian	Bengali	Urdu	Hindi	Uriya
Lucknow	86		10	18	2	1	1	52	2	

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Nagpore	40		1	34				3	2	
Jubbulpore	20			10				5	5	
Sehore	3	.	...	.	.			3		

CEYLON.

Colombo	14		14					...		

The divisions in which the candidates passed from each province, and the religion professed, are shown in the following statements —

PROVINCES

	Number of Candidates	Number passed			
		First Division	Second Division	Third Division	Total
Bengal	2,099	111	287	243	641
North Western Provinces	220	17	62	33	112
Panjab	77	7	12	7	26
Oudh	71	3	22	11	36
Central Provinces	63	3	10	15	28
Ceylon .	14	3	2		5
Total	2,544	144	395	309	848

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

	Number of Candidates	Number passed.			
		First Division	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	1,797	85	241	212	538
Mahomedans	109	3	7	12	22
Christians	89	16	18	4	38
Theists	20	2	7	0	9
Brahmists	83	5	14	15	34
Jain	1	...	.	...	...
Total ...	2,099	111	289	243	641

N.-W. PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	180	10	52	31	93
Mahomedans	13	1	2	1	4
Christians	23	5	7	...	12
Theist	1	...	. .	1	1
Jains	3	1	1	...	2
Total ...	220	17	62	33	112

PANJAB.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	40	4	7	5	16
Mahomedans	8	1	...	...	1
Christians	26	2	5	2	9
Sikhs	2	...	...	...	..
Jain	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	77	7	12	7	26

OUDH.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	48	2	19	8	29
Mahomedans	8	...	3	1	4
Christians	13	1	...	2	3
Theists	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	71	3	22	11	36

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	57	1	9	14	24
Mahomedans	5	1	1	1	3
Christian	1	1	...	...	1
Total ...	63	3	10	15	28

CEYLON.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Christians	14	3	2	...	5

First Examination in Arts.

For the First Examination in Arts 539 candidates were registered, of whom 305 passed, 221 were plucked, 11 were absent, and 2 were turned out. Of the successful candidates, 40 were placed in the first division, 135 in the second, and 130 in the third. Of those who were rejected, 139 failed in English, 127 in the Second languages, 51 in

History, 96 in Mathematics, and 57 in Logic and the Optional Philosophy or Chemistry.

A comparative statement of the number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage of passed candidates from each province for the years 1872 and 1873 is subjoined :—

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

	1872.			1873.		
	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Bengal	463	184	39·74	418	226	54·06
N.-W. Provinces	45	17	37·37	70	42	60·00
Panjab	26	10	38·46	23	16	69·56
Oudh	15	5	33 33	16	12	75·00
Central Provinces	8	3	37·50	9	6	66·66
Ceylon	3	1	33·33	3	3	100·00
TOTAL ..	560	220	39·28	539	305	56·58

The following is a statement of the number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	29
Second languages	24
History	6
Mathematics	18
Philosophy	2

A classification of the candidates according to the second languages they took up gives the following result :—

Number of Candidates.	Number examined in			
	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.
539	20	445	27	47

The following statements show the divisions in which the successful candidates from each province were passed and the religion professed :—

PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates	Number passed			
		First Division	Second Division	Third Division	Total.
Bengal ...	418	27	95	104	226
N.-W. Provinces ..	70	7	21	14	42
Panjab ..	23	2	8	6	16
Oudh .	16	4	5	3	12
Central Provinces	9		3	3	6
Ceylon	3		3	.	3
Total	539	40	135	130	305

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

	Number of Candidates	Number passed.			
		First Division	Second Division	Third Division	Total.
Hindus	349	22	77	86	185
Muhomedans	22	1	2	8	11
Christians	13	1	6	3	10
Brahmists	19	1	6	4	11
Theists and Deists	15	2	4	3	9
Total	418	27	95	104	226

N.-W. PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	55	5	15	13	33
Mahomedans	4	1	2	..	3
Christians	7	1	4	...	5
Brahmist	1	...	...	...	...
Theist	1	...	...	...	...
Jains	2	...	...	1	1
Total ...	70	7	21	14	42

PANJAB.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	17	2	5	6	13
Mahomedans	2	...	1	...	1
Brahmist	1	...	1	...	1
Sikhs	3	...	1	...	1
Total ...	23	2	8	6	16

OUDH.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	16	4	4	2	10
Mahomedan	1	...	1	...	1
Brahmist	1	...	...	1	1
Total	18	4	5	3	12

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	8	...	3	3	6
Mahomedan	1	...	...	...	...
Total ..	9	...	3	3	6

CEYLON.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Christians ...	3	...	3	...	3

B. A. Degree Examination.

For the degree of B. A. there were 212 candidates, of whom 92 passed, 113 were plucked, and 7 were absent. Of the rejected candidates, 53 were plucked in English, 44 in the Second languages, 16 in History, 91 in Mathematics, 29 in Philosophy, and 26 in the Optional subjects.

A comparative statement of the number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage of passed candidates from each province for the years 1873 and 1874, is subjoined:—

B. A. EXAMINATION.

	1873.			1874.		
	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Bengal ...	207	110	53·14	180	77	42·77
N.-W. Provinces.	16	7	43·75	22	13	59·09
Panjab ...	14	8	57·14	5	2	40·00
Oudh ...	5	1	20·00	5	0	0·00
Total ...	242	126	52·06	212	92	43·39

The following is a statement of the number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	5
Second languages	6
History	1
Mathematics...	30
Philosophy	0
Optional subjects	0

A classification of the candidates according to the second languages they took up gives the following result :—

Number of Candidates.	Number examined in			
	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.
212	5	191	8	8

The divisions in which the candidates from each province passed, and the religion professed, are shown in the following tables :—

PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Bengal	180	10	45	22	77
North-Western Provinces .	22	2	7	4	13
Panjab	5	1	1	...	2
Oudh	5	...	...	..	...
Total ..	212	13	53	26	92

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	145	7	34	19	60
Mahomedans	2	...	1	...	1
Christians	3	...	1	.	1
Brahmists	18	3	5	2	10
Theists and Deists	12	.	4	1	5
Total ..	180	10	45	22	77

N.-W. PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	15	...	5	3	8
Mahomedans ...	2	...	2	..	2
Christians	4	2	..	.	2
Brahmist	1	..	.	1	1
Total ...	22	2	7	4	13

PANJAB.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	5	1	1	...	2

OUDH.

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus	4	...	...	...	...
Mahomedan . ..	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	...	...	...	...

M. A. Examination.

There were 42 candidates for Honors in Arts, of whom 23 were successful, 2 being placed in the first class, 11 in the second class, and 10 in the third. For the degree of M. A. there were 15 candidates, of whom 9 were successful. The Institutions from which the candidates came up, the subject of examination, and the number passed, are shown in the following tables:—

HONORS IN ARTS.

Names of Institutions.	English.		Sanskrit.		History.		Mathematics.		Mental and Moral Science.		Natural and Physical Science.	
	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed
Presidency College ...	11	6	...	...	7	1	3	2	...	...	2	2
Sanskrit College ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
General Assembly's Institution	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	2	2	...	...
Cathedral Mission College. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free Church Institution ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares College ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore College ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muir C. College ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total ...	18	10	2	2	10	3	3	2	7	4	2	2

M. A. DEGREE.

Names of Institutions	English.		Sanskrit.		Arabic		History		Mathematics		Mental and Moral Science	
	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed	Number of Candidates.	Number passed	Number of Candidates	Number passed	Number of Candidates	Number passed.
Presidency College	1	1					1	1	1	..		...
Sanskrit College			1	1				..				
Hooghly College					1	1		...		...		.
Dacca College								.			2	...
General Assembly's Institution	..	...		...		.	1		...	.	..	.
Free Church Institution	1	1					4	2			.	...
Teachers							1	1	1	1		
Total ...	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	4	2	1	2	

Law Examination.

For the B. L. Degree there were 103 candidates, of whom 9 passed in the first division and 70 in the second. The Colleges from which the candidates came up, and the divisions in which they passed, are shown in the following table :—

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed	
		First Division	Second Division
Benares College	1		
Berhampore College	1		1
Cuttack High School	1		1
Dacca College ..	1		1
Hooghly College	9	2	6
Kishnaghur College	3		3
Canning College, Lucknow	1	...	1
Patna College	1		1
Presidency College ..	85	7	56
Total .	102	9	70

This was the last examination for a Licence in Law which the University will hold, and all candidates were admissible who had failed at any former examination, or who were eligible for admission to the examination of 1873 and had been prevented from coming forward.

There were 65 candidates, of whom 46 were successful. The Institutions from which the candidates came up, and the number passed, are shown in the following table :—

Names of Institutions.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Berhampore College	6	5
Dacca College	3	2
Hooghly College	10	7
Kishnaghur College	4	3
Presidency College	42	29
Total ...	65	46

Examination in Medicine.

For the First M. B. Examination there were 6 candidates, of whom 1 passed in the first class and 3 in the second. For the First L. M. S. Examination there were 113 candidates, of whom 34 passed.

For the Second M. B. Examination there were 2 candidates, and 1 passed in the second class. For the Second L. M. S. Examination there were 47 candidates, of whom 36 passed.

The Junior Board of Examiners have again recommended that the First Examination in Arts should be substituted for the Entrance Examination as a qualification for admission to the study of Medicine, and the question will be considered at the next meeting of the Syndicate.

There were 4 candidates for the degree of B. C. E., of whom 1 passed in the second class. For a Licence in Engineering there were 18 candidates, of whom only 2 passed.

Examination in Engineering.

The examination for a Studentship on the foundation of Premchand Roychand resulted in the election of Babu Biharilál Bandyopadhyay, M. A., of the Presidency College, who took up History and Pure and Mixed Mathematics.

Premchand Roychand Examination.

At a meeting of the Senate on the 23rd August, Baboo Shamacharn Sircar was re-appointed Tagore Professor of Law for a period of one year from 1st September, and the Professor is now delivering a second course of lectures on Mahomedan Law.

Tagore Professorship.

The following Institutions have been affiliated during the year up to the standard for the First Examination in Arts :—

Institutions affiliated.

Kandy Collegiate School.

Patiala Maharaja's School.

Sir William Muir having represented to the Government of India that the addition of Persian to the list of languages for Honors would conduce to the popularity of the University in the North-Western Provinces, the question has been considered by the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate; and it has been determined to ask the Senate to sanction the addition of Persian at the annual meeting.

Changes in Regulations.

On the recommendation of the Faculty of Law, the Syndicate have also determined to submit, for the sanction of the Senate, at the annual meeting certain changes in the regulations for Honors in Law, which will be found at page 86 of the minutes for the year.

The first examination in the new Science Course for the degree of B. A. will be held in January next, and, acting on the recommendation of a committee consisting of Dr. Ewart, Mr. C. B. Clarke, Mr. Blanford, and Mr. Sutcliffe, the Syndicate

The following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the University by the Governor General in Council :—

The Hon'ble G. G. Morris, C. S.
The Hon'ble B. D. Colvin.
The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C. S.
Surgeon Major S. C. Townsend.
W. L. Heeley, Esq., B. A., C. S.
Surgeon Major J. L. Bryden, M.D.
M. H. L. Bebee, Esq., M A.
H. H. Locke, Esq.
J. H. A. Branson, Esq.
Baboo Umeschunder Dutt.
„ Shamachurn Sircar.
G. W. Barclay, Esq., M. A.
The Revd. M. A. Sherring, M. A.

The Syndicate for the coming year is constituted as follows :—

The Hon'ble W. Markby	}	In Arts.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq.	}	In Arts.
The Revd. S. Dyson	}	In Arts.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse	...	Law.
Dr. W. K. Waller	...	Medicine.
Colonel H. Hyde	...	Engineering.

It is recommended that the Faculties for 1874-75 be constituted as follows : —

ARTS.

President :

THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.

Members :

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Panjab.
The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I., C. S.
Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, C. S.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL. D.

H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
Pandit Eswar Chundra Vidyasagor.
H. S. Reid, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
George Smith, Esq., LL. D.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
The Revd. K. M. Banerjea.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S. E.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S. I., C. S.
M. Kempson, Esq., M. A.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq.
The Hon'ble Raja Romanath Tagore.
Baboo Rajendra Lal Mitra.
Moulovi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
The Hon'ble A. Eden, C. S.
The Hon'ble Juggodananda Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
The Revd. E. C. Stuart, B. A.
The Revd. W. C. Fyfe.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
„ Peary Chand Mitra.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee.
„ Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari.
The Most Revd. W. Steins, D. D.
The Revd. J. P. Ashton, M. A.
J. A. Aldis, Esq., M. A.
J. Sime, Esq., B. A.
The Revd. J. Trafford, M. A.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M. A.
A. O. Hume, Esq., C. B., C. S.
T. H. Thornton, Esq., D. C. L., C. S.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C. S.
Major W. N. M. Holroyd.
Colin Browning, Esq., M. A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Bapudev Shastri.
Raja Siva Prasad, C. S. I.

J. W. Sherer, Esq., C. S. I., C. S.
H. G. Keene, Esq., C. S.
J. D. Sandford, Esq., M. A., C. S.
R. Thwaytes, Esq., M. A.
S. Lobb, Esq., M. A.
K. Deighton, Esq., B. A.
A. S. Harrison, Esq., B. A.
C. B. Clarke, Esq., M. A.
The Revd. T. V. French, M. A.
Baboo Mohendralall Sircar.
Sir G. E. Couper, Bart., C. B., C. S. I.
A. C. Lyall, Esq., C. S.
J. Beames, Esq., C. S.
W. W. Hunter, Esq., B. A., LL.D., C. S.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M. A.
Captain H. S. Jarrett.
The Revd. R. Jardine, B. D., D. Sc.
The Revd. S. Dyson.
The Revd. C. E. Vines, B. A.
Baboo Durgachurn Law.
" Gourdas Bysack.
The Hon'ble J. T. D. Inglis, C. S.
H. L. Dampier, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C. S.
The Revd. J. Wenger, D. D.
Moulovi Kabir-Uddin.
Baboo Krishna Kamal Bhattacharyya, B. L.
The Hon'ble B. D. Colvin.
The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C. S.
W. L. Heeley, Esq., B. A., C. S.
M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.
Baboo Umes Chandra Dutt.
G. W. Barclay, Esq., M. A.
The Revd. M. A. Sherring, M. A.

LAW.

President :

THE HON'BLE A. HOBHOUSE, Q. C.

Members :

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
Moulovi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
The Hon'ble Juggodananda Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
A. P. Howell, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble W. Markby.
G. S. Fagan, Esq.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
The Hon'ble C. A. Turner.
The Hon'ble R. Spankie.
H. Bell, Esq., C. S.
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq.
Baboo Annada Prasad Banerjea.
The Hon'ble G. G. Morris.
J. H. A. Branson, Esq.
Baboo Shamachurn Sircar.

MEDICINE.

President :

W. K. WALLER, ESQ., M. D.

Members :

J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
S G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
Baboo Chundra Kumar Dey, M. D.
N. C. Macnamara, Esq.
A. J. Payne, Esq., M. D., B. A.
J. Ewart, Esq., M. D.
Charles Palmer, Esq., M. D.

W. K. Waller, Esq., M. D.
C. R. Francis, Esq., M. B.
W. Jameson, Esq.
J. B. Scriven, Esq.
W. J. Palmer, Esq., M. D.
D. B. Smith, Esq., M. D.
J. C. Brown, Esq., C. B.
J. M. Cunningham, Esq., M. D.
Baboo Kanai Lál Dey, Rai Bahadoor.
G. King, Esq., M. D.
J. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Munshi Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
K. McLeod, Esq., M. D.
Murray Thomson, M. D.
Baboo Satkari Dutt.
S. C. Townsend, Esq.
J. L. Bryden, Esq.

ENGINEERING.

President :

COLONEL H. HYDE, R. E.

Members :

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
Major E. C. S. Williams, R. E.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C. E.
Col. C. H. Dickens, R. A.
Col. J. E. T. Nicolls, R. E.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Col. H. E. L. Thuillier, R. A.
Col. J. E. Gastrell.
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Medley, R. E.
H. Leonard, Esq., C. E.
Lieut.-Col. J. F. Tennant, R. E.
T. S. Isaac, Esq., C. E.
G. Sibley, Esq., C. E.
W. Smith, Esq., C. E.
H. H. Locke, Esq.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have conducted the University Examinations for 1873-74:—

Entrance Examination.

English	Dr. W. Robson. M. J. White, Esq. F. J. Rowe, Esq. Revd. S. Dyson.
Bengali and Sanskrit ...	Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjea. " Bireswar Chatterjea. " Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari. " Nrisinha Chandra Mookerjea.
History and Geography ...	Revd. J. Trafford. J. K. Rogers, Esq. H. Roberts, Esq. J. Wilson, Esq.
Mathematics	Revd. J. P. Ashton. M. Mowat, Esq. W. Griffiths, Esq. R. Thwaytes, Esq
Hindi and Uriya ...	Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

English	E. Lethbridge, Esq. Revd. M. A. Sherring.
Sanskrit	Revd. K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Maheschandra Nyaratna.
History	Dr. George Smith. Revd. W. C. Fyfe.
Mathematics	J. A. Aldis, Esq. M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.
Philosophy	Revd. Dr. Jardine. A. W. Garrett, Esq.
Physical Science	H. F. Blanford, Esq. W. G. Willson, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

Latin and Greek	Revd. L. DeVos. W. T. Webb, Esq.
Arabic, Persian, and Urdu ...	H. Blochmann, Esq. Moulovi Obeyd Ullah.

Honor and M. A. Degree Examination.

English	E. Lethbridge, Esq. Revd. M. A. Sherring.
Sanskrit	Revd. K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Mahes Chandra Nyaratna.
Arabic	H. Blochmann, Esq. Moulovi Obeyd Ullah.
History	Dr. George Smith. Revd. W. C. Fyfe.
Mathematics	J. A. Aldis, Esq. M. H. L. Beebee.
Philosophy	Revd. Dr. Jardine. Revd. S. Dyson.
Physical Science	H. F. Blanford, Esq. W. G. Willson, Esq.

B. L. and L. L. Examinations.

W. E. H. Forsyth, Esq.
F. Clarke, Esq.

MEDICINE.

In Anatomy ...	Dr. J. McConnell.
„ Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence ...	„ F. N. Macnamara.
„ Materia Medica ...	„ W J. Palmer.
„ Botany ...	„ G. King.
„ Medicine and Midwifery ...	„ Norman Chevers.
„ Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery	„ N. C. Macnamara.
„ Physiology and Comparative Anatomy ...	„ D. Cunningham.

ENGINEERING.

G. Pothecary, Esq.
J. M. Scott, Esq.
W. G. Willson, Esq.
H. H. Locke, Esq.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

13*th April* 1874.

Number of Candidates at University Examinations and the number passed in each year since 1857.

	Entrance.		First Examination in Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.		Master of Arts.		Licence in Law.		Bachelor in Law.		Licence in Medicine and Surgery. First Examination.		Licence in Medicine and Surgery. Second Examination.		Bachelor in Medicine. First Examination.		Bachelor in Medicine. Second Examination.		Doctor of Medicine		Licence in Civil Engineering.		Bachelor in Civil Engineering.	
	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.
1857 ...	244	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858 ...	464	111	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	19	11	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859* ...	1,411	583	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	20	3	31	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860 ...	808	475	...	...	65	13	...	...	...	...	22	10	31	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861 ...	1,058	477	163	97	39	15	1	...	7	2	17	14	16	7	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...
1862 ...	1,114	477	220	99	34	24	3	...	16	8	13	13	33	18	17	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	18	14	...	...
1863 ...	1,307	690	272	149	35	25	7	6	19	9	15	9	35	16	19	14	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
1864 ...	1,396	702	321	151	66	30	8	3	1	1	22	19	42	22	25	11	...	...	...	...	2	0	10	5	...	...
1865 ...	1,500	510	446	202	82	45	15	11	7	5	17	17	34	14	20	18	2	2	...	...	1	1	5	2	...	...
1866 ...	1,350	638	426	131	122	79	18	15	17	13	22	11	35	10	26	20	5	5	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
1867 ...	1,507	814	388	188	141	60	39	22	17	14	36	22	44	17	18	15	2	1	2	2	..	...	6	6	...	...
1868 ...	1,734	892	423	196	212	99	25	15	10	3	72	51	45	6	13	11	2	1	4	3	...	...	3	2	...	...
1869 ...	1,730	817	520	225	174	77	29	18	32	13	98	58	61	27	20	19	3	2	2	2	...	...	7	4	1	1
1870 ...	1,905	1,099	540	233	210	98	32	24	26	18	87	74	56	42	7	5	4	4	1	1	...	...	9	3	...	...
1871 ...	1,902	767	507	204	212	84	39	35	27	12	83	51	58	38	29	27	2	2	2	1	...	...	12	2	1	...
1872 ...	2,144	938	560	220	232	100	32	24	58	17	100	21	68	29	42	27	2	...	5	3	...	...	14	7	2	1
1873 ...	2,544	849	539	305	242	126	30	20	93	44	137	72	77	31	48	23	1	...	4	2	...	...	18	2	4	1
1874 ...	...	...	...	...	212	92	57	32	65	46	103	79	113	34	47	36	0	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Two Entrance Examinations in 1859.

O. S. G. P.—No. 14 C. U.—5-5-74.—250.